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PORTIONS OF U.S. DRAFT TREATY NOT 'ACCEPTABLE'

LD140735 Moscow TASS in English 0641 GMT 14 May 87

["Geneva: An Hour of Pivotal Decisions" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- As a result of the latest Moscow initiatives, the Soviet-American dialogue on disarmament has acquired a new content, and history's first agreement on eliminating the entire class of nuclear weapons has become a reality, Spartak Beglov, a "MOSCOW NEWS" special correspondent, reports from Geneva. The article is carried in the newspaper's latest issue.

Describing the course of the negotiations on medium-range missiles, the author cites a statement by the deputy head of the Soviet delegation who noted that in its proposals the Soviet side had taken into account all constructive provisions contained, in its opinion, in the U.S. document tabled earlier. But the U.S. position, the special correspondent writes, contains, for the time being, elements with which the Soviet side cannot agree.

For instance, the U.S. document provides for liquidating only Soviet missiles at the first two stages while the American side could even build up medium-range missiles arsenals. Neither is acceptable the desire of the U.S. side to refit Pershing-2 missiles into shorter-range rockets and to get a chance to shift cruise missiles from ground bases in Western Europe to sea. It also wants to get a chance of deploying the remaining 100 warheads on Alaska, that is within the hitting range of the Soviet territory.

The author regards it a paradoxical situation when some Atlantic politicians who advocated quite recently the "zero option" on medium-range missiles, are now alarmed in the face of a real breakthrough in this question. Therefore, the West raised the issue of shorter-range missiles in the hope of providing a pretext for the American side to acquire such weapons. This is precisely what some U.S. allies mean when they insist on the so-called right of Americans to "parity." For its part, Washington is looking for another chance to draw its allies into the SDI programme, says the author.

Bogachev Comments on Draft

LD131415 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, TASS military news analyst:

According to Western press reports, Washington is proposing the British Government to deploy in Britain's territory strategic bombers B-52 and increase the number of F-111 aircraft so that if agreement on medium and shorter range missiles in Europe is reached, the power of the U.S. nuclear weapons to be eliminated be "made up for".

General Bernard Rogers, NATO allied commander in Europe, claims that any agreement on nuclear missiles in the European Continent should leave intact the current aggregate potential of the U.S. forward-based nuclear forces by ensuring for them the opportunity to "launch strikes against such targets as mobile Soviet missiles", "break through the Soviet air defence system", "reach the central part of Soviet territory" and ensure the "escalation (of nuclear war) by the medium range forces".

The U.S. draft agreement on strategic offensive weapons tabled in Geneva is actually based on the condition that a cut in the mass destruction weapons over a comparatively limited space of the earth's surface, should be "compensated" by the deployment of even more dangerous and numerous U.S. nuclear weapons in the truly infinite outer space.

The concept of arms control being put forward by Washington now diverges in a most cardinal way from the generally accepted notion of disarmament as a system of measures, whose implementation should lead to a total scrapping, or a considerable cut in the means of warfare and creating prerequisites for eliminating the threat of its outbreak. Thus, in particular, the U.S. draft treaty tabled in Geneva is actually based on the absurd proposition of the White House "towards disarmament through a build-up of U.S. military power".

The Reagan administration assures world public of its preparedness to "cover an extra mile on the way to disarmament", but in real fact, Washington is, apparently, preparing to "go two extra miles" in the opposite direction.

REAGAN REPORT NEW STEP IN 'SCUTTLING' ABM TREATY

LD140922 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0355 GMT 14 May 87

[Excerpts] Washington, 14 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondents Nikolay Turkatenko and Igor Ignatyev report: [passage omitted]

The State Department has organized a news conference for a "qualified explanation" of President Reagan's report to Congress on the analysis of the ABM Treaty. It was conducted by P. Nitze, special adviser to the President and the secretary of state on arms control, and by A. Sofaer, the State Department's chief legal adviser. Juggling with out-of-context remarks and statements made by representatives of the USSR and U.S. delegations during the drafting of the ABM Treaty, and referring to the various stages of its ratification in the U.S. Congress, they asserted that there had been no intention to adhere to the "narrow" interpretation on the part of...the Soviet Union. In general, A. Sofaer stated, the "broad" interpretation of the treaty was "totally justified." "There are weighty grounds for a broad interpretation of the treaty," Nitze echoed.

Aiming to damp down the criticism which the report is expected almost certainly to meet with, both in Congress and among the U.S. public, Nitze and Sofaer have assurances that President Reagan was "thoroughly studying" the issue of "whether the SDI program should be reorganized in order to employ the broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty," and that the administration was holding "close consultations" on the problem with U.S. allies.

Whatever the upshot of all these "studies" and "consultations", it is already now clear that the report sent by the President to Congress represents a new step in the direction of scuttling the ABM Treaty -- a most important agreement promoting strategic stability not only in relations between the USSR and the United States, but all over the world. They want to distance themselves from it in order to remove all obstacles on the road to implementing SDI.

The depth of alarm in the United States being caused by such prospects is shown by the speeches of many members of the House of Representatives during the discussions on the administration's demand for the allocation of funds for SDI for the 1988 financial year. Thus, J. Hefley (R-Colorado) stressed that the implementation of the "Star Wars" leads to the destruction of the ABM Treaty and the wrecking of the whole process of talks on arms control. Another congressman, R. Dellums (D-California), recalled that it is primarily the Pentagon that is rooting for SDI. He also recalled that 262 members of the House of Representatives have already voted against a "broad" interpretation of the treaty limiting antimissile defense systems, as they understood perfectly well that the testing of any SDI systems in space, not to mention the deployment [razvertyvaniye] of them, will destroy the ABM Treaty. You cannot have both SDI and the ABM Treaty, he stressed.

MOSCOW TV INTERVIEWS UK'S HEALEY ON ARMS PROPOSALS

LD131940 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 87

[Interview with UK Shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey by political observer Boris Kalygin on the 'Vremya' newscast, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kalygin] We have proposed eliminating all Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles, and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. In doing so, we have taken into account the West's proposal, the so-called zero option by President Reagan. Now we are even proposing two zero options. How do you, how does your party, assess this initiative, and what are the prospects, in your view, for achieving an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical ones?

[Healey, in English with superimposed Russian translation] We support that proposal 100 percent. We are glad that the Soviet Union also supports that proposal. It is true, we think it would be more preferable to destroy also the 100 warheads that the Soviet Union is proposing to leave in Asia, so that the United States does not leave 100 warheads on its territory. I think we are using all our influence on the British Government so that Great Britain sets out its position on that issue much more clearly.

Radio Interview

LD132109 Moscow World Service in English 1550 GMT 13 May 87

[Interview with UK Shadow Foreign Secretary Denis Healey by correspondent Barabeychik on 12 May in Moscow on the 'Guest Speaker' program -- recorded]

[Text] [Barabeychik] A 3-day visit to the USSR by Denis Healey, the foreign secretary of the shadow cabinet of the United Kingdom, has just ended. I was talking with the secretary on Tuesday before his departure for home.

[Begin recording] [Barabeychik] Mr Healey, the Soviet Union and the United States are negotiating an agreement on the removal of their medium-rockets from Europe. Much depends here, naturally on the position of the European nations. What does Labour in Britain think here?

[Healey] The Labour Party is strongly in favor of what I understand to be the Soviet proposal, namely that whole class of nuclear missiles should be removed from Europe, the intermediate nuclear forces and what you call the operational tactical weapons.

[Barabeychik] Do you think the support of this idea of the Soviet Union will get you more supporters during the election?

[Healey] I think it will although I don't think it will be a dominant issue in the election. I think people in Britain, like the Soviet Union, are more interested in their living standards, what the health service is like and the education of their children, and such questions, I think will be central to the election.

[Barabeychik] The removal of medium-range rockets from Europe is but the first step in the right direction toward a denuclearization of our world. Our ultimate goal still remains, the elimination of all nuclear weapons in three stages by the end of the century as proposed by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev in mid-January 1986. What do you think of this overall aim?

[Healey] I think the objective is very sensible but the means to achieve it have not been fully explained. What I agree very much with Mr Gorbachev and Mr Dobrynin is that what we need to do is to move to a new system of international security, which is based on cooperation between the blocs in the light of the fact that we now have an independent, interdependent and even integral world. But of course cooperation in one field requires cooperation in others and it would be impossible to have nuclear disarmament among the great powers unless it extends to all other powers and also covers the creation of a balance of conventional weapons of a defensive nature and this I think is the next big task in Europe. It is also incidentally the area of disarmament from which the Soviet Union will gain most economically, because the reduction in existing nuclear forces has very little economic effect.

[Barabeychik] Reviewing the present situation in Europe we see that the pulling together of efforts of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union and their work for peace and security could bring more efficient results than now when they act to a large degree not in harmony. If the Labour comes to power in June, would you more actively cooperate with the Soviet Union?

[Healey] Yes we would. We'd do so as a loyal member of NATO because we believe just as, for example, Poland, believes its security depends on cooperation with the Soviet Union in the Warsaw Pact, we believe our security will depend on cooperation with our European neighbors and the United States in the Atlantic alliance; and so we would wish to use our influence inside the alliance for peace, just as I hope our friends in Eastern Europe would wish to use their influence in the Warsaw Pact for peace.

[Barabeychik] You have been received by Anatoliy Dobrynin, the secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and by our Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. How would you comment on the state of relations between our parties, between your party and the CPSU in their activities for peace?

[Healey] I think that there is very close agreement between our parties on the major issues of East-West relations and it was mainly about those issues that I was talking in the last 2 days, particularly about the scope for reaching rapid agreement on nuclear disarmament and a reduction and balance of conventional forces in Europe.

And here I think our parties stand very close. There are some other issues, particularly affecting human rights, where we still have some disagreements, so I hope that area of disagreement may be narrowed as a result of the new laws on this matter which have been introduced by the Soviet Union.

[Barabeychik] Speaking of our internal problems, the last time we met with you was here in Moscow in June of 1986, so a year has passed. How do we proceed with our perestroyka [restructuring]? Can you make certain comments here?

[Healey] Well, I think all of us in the West have been very impressed by one aspect of the new perestroyka and that's glasnost [openness]. I think that a great deal of progress still has to be made, as Secretary Gorbachev has many times stated, in overcoming resistance in the bureaucracy to some of the changes in the structure of the Soviet economy, which I think the Central Committee wishes to achieve. Perhaps in the Soviet Union you still have a problem in overcoming resistance in the middle ranks and establishing enthusiasm at the bottom. [end recording]

KARPOV COMMENTS ON FRG APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT

DW140621 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 12 May 87 pp 1, 2

[Article by Moscow correspondent Werner Adam on a talk with USSR disarmament expert Viktor Karpov: "Moscow Presses Bonn To Make a Decision In the European Disarmament Quarrel"]

[Text] Moscow, 11 May -- Regarding the dispute about dismantling missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union urged the FRG on Monday "to play its own role in this responsible period." Top diplomat Karpov, who is responsible for arms control in the Moscow Foreign Ministry, confirmed in a talk with this newspaper that Bonn's attitude has remained unclear even after Chancellor Kohl's recent government statement. The Soviet Union now hopes that the Federal Government "will support in the very near future the necessity of achieving an agreement on abolishing Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles." Karpov commented on the chancellor's reservation that Bonn must expect from Moscow a written explanation of the Soviet position on the disputed problem of short range missiles. He said that in addition to Soviet Ambassador Kvitsinskiy, First Deputy Foreign Minister Vorontsov had informed the Federal Government "in detail" last week. Therefore, the question arises whether Kohl is demanding additional "special proposals or some such" from Moscow, concluded the Soviet disarmament expert disdainfully, adding anything but general criticism of the West.

Karpov took great pains to note that it was not the Soviet Union, but the United States that had raised the issue of linking efforts to achieve a zero solution for longer range intermediate-range missiles (LRINF) with negotiations on the problem of short-range missiles (SRINF). However, as soon as Moscow accepted that, the West reacted with new reservations to that "generous contribution" by the Soviet Union. The Eastern side sticks to its proposal "completely to abolish" short-range weapons as "a type of missile." Should the United States not insist any longer on a direct connection among missile systems of various ranges, the Soviet Union would be prepared to conclude for the present only an agreement on abolishing its SS-20 missiles and the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe. Presupposing the "desire and will" of the leading Western power, agreement on signing such an agreement could be achieved "as early as in 2-3 months," said the main department chief for arms control and disarmament in the Moscow Foreign Ministry.

Even considering the possible verification problems Karpov did not want to accept reservations about the plan to have 100 nuclear warheads and SS-20 missiles remaining in the Asiatic part of the Soviet Union along with the simultaneous deployment of a similar number of weapons systems on U.S. territory.

By way of corroboration, he said that Moscow accepted in its treaty draft comprehensive verficiations that should simultaneously guarantee the contractually agreed mobility limits of the missiles. Moreover, the Soviet Union does not at all have a geographic advantage, argued Karpov, because there is a similar transfer potential on the U.S. side, as has been sufficiently demonstrated by the transatlantic "big lift" maneuvers. In addition, Moscow is willing to talk about dismantling those missiles which, however, presupposes consideration of the U.S. military presence in the Asia-Pacific area. The Soviet expert mentioned in this connection especially the "infrastructure" the United States has created for missile deployment in South Korea, and the building of a U.S. air base for F-16 fighter-bombers in the north of Japan.

Apart from that, Karpov regretted that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, during his recent visit to Moscow, had rejected the Soviet proposal to abolish completely the short-range missiles with a 500-1,000 km range, which would mean abolition of that weapons category. Instead, the United States now wants to change its Pershing-2 missiles, which are supposed to be scrapped -- according to the current state of the Geneva negotiations -- into Pershing-1b missiles with a shorter range so as to "maintain its missile presence in Europe under a different name." However, such plans are objectionable because of the fact that such a modification, in either direction, would take "no longer than 48 hours" according to U.S. research results. Moreover, the United States is also seeking to keep in Europe some of its cruise missiles that have no nuclear warheads, or to convert them into sea-based missiles. Moscow can only hope that the United States' Western European allies will not also act as "brakemen" on the road to reducing the number of LRINF missiles. They should now be particularly aware of "the dramatic and decisive role of the very moment", said Karpov, adding that Europe is now facing the question of "further accumulating weapons, or of overcoming narrow-minded and selfish expectations."

While discussing the topic, he broached the issue of the 72 Pershing-1A missiles, equipped with nuclear warheads under American lock and key that the Bundeswehr has. The Soviet Union "currently" does not require the Federal Republic to do without those missiles, Karpov stated. The issue implies the inclusion of those warheads in the disarmament program, because they are U.S. weapons in West German territory and because in the end all nuclear warheads on tactical missiles with a 500-1,000 km range should be removed. Referring to Kohl's support for NATO's nuclear strategy of "flexible response," which Kohl advocates in this very context, Karpov reproached the federal chancellor for attributing aggressive intentions to the Soviet Union, even though it is a "myth." Soviet military doctrine is distinguished by a "clearly pronounced defensive character," the arms control expert maintained. Moreover, the Warsaw Pact states are prepared to initiate special negotiations with NATO on the discussion about the respective military doctrine and to do so for the purpose of orienting those doctrines to the "maintenance of peace."

Therefore the Soviet Union does not just advocate the reduction of missiles, but also the elimination of the "most dangerous conventional offensive weapons," Karpov went on to say, and urged "spurring on the Vienna MBFR talks about mutual force reductions in Europe," which had fallen into a "torpor." Karpov emphasized that it is high time to decide on a new negotiation mandate for the reduction of troops and weapons in Europe before the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference is over. The Soviet side is of the opinion that the Stockholm CDE conference on confidence-building and disarmament could be entrusted with such a mandate, but it could also become a negotiation issue at a "special forum" or within an "extended MBFR framework." Referring to the latest speculation about the alleged intention of Soviet party chief Gorbachev to propose the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the European countries at the forthcoming Warsaw Pact member states summit meeting in East Berlin, Karpov only said that he was "not informed" about it. However, the Soviet Union had "always advocated measures to reduce tensions in central Europe, where foreign troops are stationed." The proposal made by the GDR and Czechoslovakia to establish a nuclear-free zone in central Europe "without warheads and carriers" could serve that purpose. On such a basis, further steps could be discussed "to deprive both alliances of the opportunity to start offensive operations," Karpov concluded. He gave assurances that regarding the missiles issue and other arms control problems, Moscow will "always be open for talks if the Federal Government wishes additional information."

LATE REPORT: MIKHAYLOV ADDRESSES NEW ROUND OF VIENNA TALKS

LD141300 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Vienna May 14 TASS -- A new round of Vienna talks on Mutual Force and Arms Cuts in Central Europe has opened here today. The first plenary session was addressed by Valerian Mikhaylov, who heads the Soviet delegation. He drew the attention of the participants in the talks to the fresh efforts of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member states recently taken to create real opportunities for reaching mutual understanding and specific agreements on the most burning issues concerning the right of countries and peoples to security and peaceful development.

The Soviet representative stressed that the deadlock at the Vienna talks can be ended and their success can be ensured only by the mutual efforts of the sides. There is an oppportunity for reaching agreement. The draft agreement tabled by the socialist countries on February 20, 1986, on the initial cut by the Soviet Union and the USA of ground forces and arms with the subsequent non-increase in the level of the forces and arms of the sides and measures in central Europe in that connection, remains in force. In combination with the Stockholm agreement it ensures a good basis for reaching accord.

PAPER CARRIES GERASIMOV 12 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE

PM141039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 87 First Edition p 3

["In the Interest of Security. At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center" -- KRASNAYA ZVEZDA headline]

[Text] At a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center on 12 May, the journalists' attention was focused on Poland's new foreign policy initiative. This is a comprehensive plan for arms reduction and confidence building in the central Europe zone, put forward by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council. The USSR regards Poland's new proposal as an important contribution to the socialist countries' joint efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security in Europe, said G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to dwell on the draft treaty on strategic offensive arms which has been submitted by the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on nuclear and space arms. The draft, he said, is being attentively studied by the Soviet side. An assessment will be given later. At present we would like to confine ourselves to five preliminary remarks in connection with this document.

Here are the remarks on the U.S. draft, in which the Soviet side notes in a number of areas a direct departure from the accords reached in Reykjavik. First: The United States extends from 5 years to 7 years the term during which strategic offensive arms are to be reduced by half; Second: The draft incorporates provisions on the establishment of sublimits on strategic offensive arms, which are aimed at upsetting the Soviet strategic triad, which would be detrimental to the USSR's security; Third: Attention is drawn to the draft's failure to mention the limitation of long-range sea-based cruise missiles; Fourth: The question of the sides' further actions in strategic offensive arms reductions remains open; Fifth: It is of fundamental importance that the U.S. draft does not take into account the interrelationship that objectively exists between strategic offensive arms reductions and the prevention of an arms race in space and the strengthening of the ABM Treaty. Without solving the problem of preventing an arms race in space and preserving the ABM Treaty, it is impossible to embark on reducing strategic offensive arms.

In this connection it was noted at the briefing that the Soviet side has submitted at the Geneva talks a draft document "Key Provisions of Agreements." This fully accords with the Reykjavik accords and is aimed at achieving accords that are genuinely acceptable to both sides on 50-percent reductions in strategic offensive arms with a clear guarantee that an agreement on strategic arms will not be undermined by the placing of weapons in space.

The Soviet position on plans to create an antimissile defense for West Europe linked with the U.S. SDI program was also explained to journalists. It was pointed out that should such plans be implemented they could open up yet another major sphere of the arms race in the European Continent and undermine efforts to strengthen security and stability in Europe.

Touching upon FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's statement on disarmament problems, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that while expressing himself in favor of a speedy conclusion of an agreement on medium-range missiles in principle, the chancellor in effect evaded responding to the Soviet proposal for the elimination of operational and tactical missiles in the continent. [paragraph continues]

And yet quite recently these missiles were still described in Bonn as the main threat to Europe in the event of the elimination here of medium-range systems.

The FRG's overall approach to disarmament problems is also evoking surprise. Declaring that there is a "need for new thinking and new action" in the sphere of arms control, the chancellor nonetheless again extolled the "nuclear deterrent" to which, according to him, there is no alternative in the near future.

Rarotonga Treaty Discussed

LD121612 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- "Three out of five nuclear powers -- the United States, Britain, and France -- did not sign protocols 2 and 3 to the Rarotonga Treaty on declaring the South Pacific a nuclear-free zone and, judging by their statements, do not intend to do that in future either," a spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated at a briefing here today.

"Moreover," he said, "those countries are conducting a coordinated campaign in an attempt to sow distrust of the Soviet Union's goals in the region. They chose as a target the interpreting statement which the Soviet Union made when a signing appropriate protocols."

In this connection the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry emphasized that when ratifying the protocols to the Rarotonga Treaty the Soviet Union would proceed from such an interpretation of its provisions which would promote the consolidation of the nuclear-free zone status of the South Pacific.

"So, the Soviet Union is ready to fully fulfill the obligations which it has taken upon itself by signing the protocols."

GERASIMOV VIEWS INF STANCES, 'SPY MANIA'

PM121551 MOSCOW NEWS in English No 19, 10 May 87 p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Firsthand Information": "At The USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Centre"]

[Text] At a recent briefing, Head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Gennadiy Gerasimov analyzed the Soviet and American proposals at the Geneva medium-range missiles talks. He pointed out that the Soviet draft treaty was in line with the formula produced in Reykjavik, i.e., the elimination of all medium-range missiles in Europe and the leaving of 100 warheads in Soviet Asia and 100 warheads in the United States. The Soviet draft incorporates important points of the earlier American draft. However, the American draft allows for a circumvention of the treaty. For example, it provides for converting Pershing-2 medium-range missiles into smaller-range missiles. The U.S. draft provides for putting the ground-based cruise missiles on naval vessels; it permits the development of new medium-range missiles; it proposes the deployment of 100 American warheads in Alaska, i.e., within range of the Soviet territory. The Soviet draft excludes chances of unilateral advantage for either side. It offers a simultaneous scrapping of Soviet and American medium-range missiles stage by stage, with each side eliminating at each stage in equal percentage of its missiles. It bans new types of medium-range missiles and provides for the strictest control measures. [paragraph continues]

Control and inspection should be carried out everywhere: at the sites where medium-range missiles will be dismantled, or eliminated at test sites, military bases, depots and factories including those in third countries.

The Soviet approach to battlefield-tactical missiles in Geneva calls for the complete elimination of this type of weapon in Europe, including warheads carried by Pershing-1 missiles with which the Bundeswehr of the FRG is armed. As for Soviet and American battlefield-tactical missiles, there should be equal levels on a global basis. The Soviet Union suggested that a legal agreement on this score be urgently achieved. This could be a separate agreement or part of an agreement on medium-range missiles. Such an agreement, according to the Soviet side, could be prepared already this year.

Gennadiy Gerasimov spoke about the falsehoods that periodically appear in the Western press. The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT of May 4, for example, alleged that terror and drugs are the new hidden arms being used by the socialist countries in a bid to destabilize the West. This is an absurd charge against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The countries are active in combatting international terrorism and illicit drug trafficking. The Soviet Union repeatedly cut short the attempts to carry drugs across its territory to Western countries where these facts are well known. The obvious objective of the publication is to maintain in the West the "enemy image" of the Soviet Union.

Gennadiy Gerasimov said that Commander of the 7th U.S. Fleet Adm. Lyons charged the Soviet Union with helping the Filipino rebels who support the overthrow of President Aquino. The American admiral's statement is false from beginning to end. It is intended to foster a quarrel between the people in both countries or at least to sow mistrust and suspicion. The Soviet Union favours onward development of relations with the Philippines.

Gerasimov spoke about a letter by U.S. Republican Congressman Stephan Neal addressed to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. The congressman asked the defense secretary to assess what threat there is to the United States that powerful miniature nuclear bombs could be smuggled into the country by Soviet agents or by their minions.

Gerasimov described the letter as an example of spy mania and paranoia. However, the defense secretary wrote a reply in all earnest saying that such actions could not be carried out but he also stressed that the Pentagon would be on the alert. The congressman was not satisfied with the reply and he is still doubting if American efforts are sufficient to prevent Russians from bringing in bombs in their suitcases.

SPORTS PAPER EXAMINES 1988 OLYMPICS PROBLEMS

PM131157 Moscow SOVETSKIY SPORT in Russian 12 May 87 p 4

[Ye. Gringaut report: "Protecting Bridges Of Trust. International Olympic Committee 92d Session"]

[Excerpt] Istanbul, 11 May -- [Passage omitted] No matter what the topic of discussion is at the current International Olympic Committee [IOC] session, what they are essentially talking about is strengthening bridges of trust and cooperation and the need to bring different platforms and views closer together.

The most striking example is the debate about the possibility of holding the 1988 summer games simultaneously in the north and south of the Korean Peninsula. [paragraph continues]

It is a unique situation, but the Olympic dialogue continues between the DPRK and South Korean sports organizations, and this very fact inspires optimism.

The fourth round of talks in Lausanne between the two sides, with the IOC's participation, is scheduled for mid-July. An IOC commission headed by Alexandru Shiperko [second name as transliterated] (Romania), is to visit Pyongyang before then to see for itself the existing sports installations and those in the process of construction and reach an authoritative conclusion on the possibility of holding some of the events of the 24th Olympic Games there.

The point is that the games are getting closer and closer and the technical problems are gradually beginning to come to the fore. National Olympic committees have to submit applications for participation in the summer Olympics before 17 January 1988, and many international federations have to make their position clear even earlier, by 17 September this year, since the sports installations have to be accepted exactly 1 year before the games. Matters to do with coordinating schedules, organizing television transmission, transfering athletes and tourists from Pyongyang to Seoul and back, distributing revenue from the games, and many others have to be tackled immediately.

Qualifying competitions are already under way in a number of sports, and this is also bound to affect the situation. For example, FIFA plans to hold the Olympic soccer group play-offs in Pyongyang. The games hosts, as is known, automatically qualify for the final stage of the competition, and the DPRK team, on that basis, missed a qualifying match. But FIFA, in view of the DPRK's prior application, disqualified the team.

The event is being discussed in the corridors outside the session, and most observers agree that although formally one would not cavil at the International Federation's actions, it might, in fact, display greater understanding of the situation.

Any bridge is vulnerable by its very nature. Needless to say, one should be particularly protective toward bridges that are in the process of contruction.

Mention has to be made here of the forces that appear to be making a deliberate attempt to test the strength of something that has not yet been fully built. The IOC session had a unique "gift" from someone who is not an Olympic figure at all -- U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. REUTER reported from Washington that he had met with his South Korean colleague and discussed with him specific measures to protect...the Olympics in Seoul against potential, in his opinion, acts of terrorism from the North. The tone of Weinberger's prounouncement was so proprietary, as if Seoul was somewhere on the borders of California.

Naturally, the warriors were asked whether they had consulted with the leaders of the Olympic movement. Yi Ki-peak said no, but Weinberger was quick to add that he had been convinced that the IOC would approve his initiative.

Pak Se Zhik [name as transliterated], president of the Seoul Summer Olympics Organizing Committee, essentially said that this is not the case at a press conference yesterday. He stressed that no outside help was needed to maintain order at the Olympics.

Journalists asked many questions about the constant student unrest in Seoul. It seemed to me that few people there were satisfied with the Organizing Committee president's statement that excessive political activity has always been a characteristic of young people. [passage omitted]

WHITE HOUSE PRESSURING CONGRESS ON SDI

LD131442 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Washington, May 13 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko:

On Tuesday, on that same day that the U.S. House of Representatives reaffirmed its determination to cut the funds requested by the administration for the "Star Wars" programme, the White House issued its white paper, in which it expresses a demand in the form of an ultimatum that the legislators appropriate "adequate funds" for the 1988 fiscal year for a further intensification of research and development and deployment of anti-satellite weapons. The white paper also contains the demand addressed to the congress on behalf of the President that the ban be lifted on the testing of that weapon in outer space.

In his foreword to the white paper Reagan admits that the administration had suffered major defeats in Congress on the issue of anti-satellite weapons. Indeed, most of the congressmen see in the plans to deploy an anti-satellite weapons system not only a threat of transfer of the weapons race into outer space contrary to the international agreements signed by the USA itself, but also a potential threat to their country's own security. Such fears grew after, in addition to the programme for the creation and deployment of anti-satellite weapons, Reagan put forward in March 1983 an even more dangerous and destabilizing programme named "Strategic Defence Initiative".

Authoritative experts of many countries, including American experts, have proved that the development of anti-satellite systems (ASAT) is directly connected with the attempts of the USA at spreading the weapons race into outer space. This has also been admitted by General R. Rankin, a leading official of the ASAT programme, who said in March 1987, that one of the areas of work in that field is directly linked with SDI.

In pressuring the legislators once again, President Reagan is again having recourse to his favourite gimmick which is so often used in pushing armament programmes through Congress: he is referring to the mythical "Soviet menace", specifying it today as some "Soviet space threat". In so doing the U.S. chief executive claimed that the Soviet Union has the world's only operating ASAT system.

Yet the U.S. President cannot but know that the Soviet Union ended its ASAT system's testing way back in 1982 and undertook not to [word indistinct] should the USA give up testing too. It is precisely after that that the U.S. Congress prohibited the administration to carry on the testing of anti-satellite weapons trained on space objects.

Tests 'Compatible' With Treaty

LD140859 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] The United States, as President Reagan maintains in a report to Congress, can test space weapons. In the opinion of the White House, this is compatible with the treaty with the Soviet Union restricting the systems of antimissile defense. But the agreement, which has been signed and ratified, unambiguously bans tests or deployment of new ABM systems or their components on land, sea, and in space. Observers regard the report as an attempt to torpedo an important treaty promoting strategic stability in the world. In a bid to cease abiding by it, the Reagan administration is seeking to step up the program of Star Wars, and with the help of space weapons to obtain strategic superiority over the Soviet Union.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Commentary

PM140937 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 May 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Colonel N. Karasev: "Money for 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] The U.S. ruling circles have elevated the program for the militarization of space to the level of their paramount task. As SDI is implemented it is becoming clearer and clearer that the rapacious appetites of the death-manufacturers are one of its main generators.

As is well known, it is usual to consider the official White House statement announced in March 1983 as the starting point for the SDI program. Yet research done in the United States attests that the "Star Wars" economy emerged much earlier. Major appropriations for the creation [sozdaniye] of prototype space equipment under development [razrabatyvayemaya] in the United States were made back in the immediate postwar years. Even then U.S. military-industrial companies were investing funds in developing [razrabotka] various elements of space weaponry.

Making a complete assessment of the spending on the militarization of near-earth space carried out by the United States before the officially organized formulation of the program is an extremely difficult task. However, it is possible to make a rough estimate. It includes spending on "conventional" ABM systems based on the use of interceptor missiles, antimissile missile launchers, and ABM radar stations; spending on the development [razrabotka] of directed-energy weapons; and spending on the construction and maintenance of test ranges and the creation [sozdaniye] of control and communications systems. In the opinion of U.S. specialists, $40 billion were spent in the country on these purposes since the start of the work (usually dated to 1954) until R. Reagan's "Star Wars" speech in March 1983.

Pentagon appropriations on military and space research also rocketed in the decades preceding the proclamation of SDI. The U.S. Defense Department spent $1.4 billion on these purposes in fiscal 1972 and $8.3 billion in fiscal 1983.

In light of these figures it becomes clear why the U.S. space militarization machine seemed to click into gear with unexpected speed. As can be seen, it had already built up a "head of steam" by March, 1983 and was waiting only for the starting whistle.

The example of the Vought Company is typical. Before the signing of the ABM Treaty the firm conducted work linked with the creation [sozdaniye] of antimissile arms. Subsequently it switched to the development [razrabotka] of the ASAT antisatellite system, which has similarities with previously developed [razrabatyvavshiysya] ABM elements. It was no accident tnat Vought was among the first firms to announce its readiness to participate in the SDI program -- its justification being that it had already made a considerable investment in independent preparatory research. The same can be said of the U.S. military-industrial corporation Bell Aviation, which back in the heyday of the "cold war" participated in financing the development [razrabotka] of satellites armed with nuclear weapons.

Since SDI was put forward universal attention has been focused on the financing of the program, which includes five areas officially announced by the White House: detection, interception, tracking, and evaluation of target kills; directed-energy weapons; kinetic weapons; analysis of combat operations systems and combat control; and research and development systems. [paragraph continues]

Thus, in fiscal 1984 expenditure on the implementation of the aforesaid projects amounted to slightly more than $1 billion; in fiscal 1987 this indicator has already reached $3.6 billion. For fiscal 1988 the R. Reagan administration has asked Congress for $5.6 billion to cover the same five programs. According to White House requests the sum will have to grow to $6.8 billion in a year's time -- fiscal 1989.

However, according to calculations by the Congressional Budget Office, the number of areas in which the development [razrabotka] of space weapons is being conducted and that are actually being financed today is six times higher than what was officially announced within the "Strategic Defense Initiative" framework. Direct investment in SDI is only the tip of the iceberg. Thus, it is under other headings that the Pentagon is paying for the creation [sozdaniye] of the ERIS [Exo-atmospheric Reentry Interceptor System] "exo-atmospheric" ABM interception system, the ground-launched HEDI [High Endo-atmospheric Defense Interceptor] missile interception system, and various types of "exotic" systems such as laser and particle-beam weapons. The U.S. Department of Energy is independently developing [razrabotka] directed-energy weapons. NASA continues to spend up to one-third of its budget appropriations on military developments [razrabotka]. According to specialists in Congress the combined annual expenditure on all these space arms race projects that are not formally included in SDI will be equal to the appropriations for the implementation of the officially announced programs.

Specialists are defining the present stage of the economic, scientific, and technical implementation of the "Star Wars" idea as the preproduction development [razrabotka] of its main technological components, with some of them being brought to the experimental mockup stage.

The expediting of the preproduction stage of the creation [sozdaniye] of combat space equipment opens up major additional channels for military financing. Among the most obvious of these is the growth in U.S. purchases of electronic systems for the implementation of the "Star Wars" program. Thus, USAF spending alone on the acquisiton of various types of electronic equipment directly for the launch of mockups of military space equipment in the current fiscal year amounts to $3.2 billion as against $2.7 billion in fiscal 1986. It is important to bear in mind that spending on electronics, for all their enormous importance, on the whole does not exceed half of the total cost of the most modern aircraft.

Those whipping up "Star Wars" need one such craft right now, before series production of military space equipment begins. It is a question of a cargo ship intended for putting combat space systems into orbit. After last year's "Challenger" disaster the United States stepped up investment in developing [razrabotka] replacements. The Pentagon and military industrialists have currently embarked on the creation [sozdaniye] of a giant new rocket -- a "space truck." In the opinion of specialists in the U.S. aerospace industry the project will require $20-40 billion in production investment. The recreated ship itself will sell for $2.8 billion.

Thus, a by no means complete list of items to be financed under the "Star Wars" program creates the firm impression that we are dealing with the "snowball" principle -- the further it rolls, the bigger it gets. One could also say that the more the space arms race is whipped up, the more and more funds will find their way into the hands of those who deal in the business of weapons.

RYZHKOV RECEIVES YAO YILIN FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD131340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1231 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 13 (TASS) -- In the Kremlin today Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers of the USSR, received Yao Yilin, member of the CCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the PRC State Council. Yao Yilin is in Moscow now in connection with the second session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

During the exchange of views on a wide range of issues of Soviet-Chinese relations, both sides expressed satisfaction with the progressive development of contacts and positive changes in economic ties between the USSR and China in recent years, and expressed mutual interest in their further advancement.

Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed the Soviet leadership, in accordance with the line of the 27th CPSU Congress, consistently supports an improvement in relations with socialist China and their transfer onto the path of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Issues of the Soviet-Chinese cooperation in trade, economics, science, and technology and opportunities for their development on a mutually beneficial basis taking into account cooperation links in industry, setting up joint enterprises, and participation of Soviet organizations in reconstructing the PRC's industry were examined on a businesslike and concrete level.

It was noted that Soviet-Chinese economic and scientific-technical cooperation has great potential reserves, and the role of the Soviet-Chinese intergovernmental commission in their active use was stressed.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Yao Yilin exchanged information on the progress of work on fulfilling the plans of socioeconomic development of the USSR and the PRC and spoke in favor of a more profound mutual acquaintance with the experience of socialist construction. Yao Yilin expressed confidence in the fact that the leadership and the people of the Soviet Union will successfully resolve the tasks of restructuring and wished them success in this cause.

Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that the USSR's foreign policy line has as its main goal the solving of the immediate problems of disarmament, the affirmation of a new start in the life of the world community, and the guaranteeing of detente and a stable peace.

This is served by the Soviet Union's specific initiatives in the struggle for a nonnulcear world and for the survival of mankind.

Present at the conversation were: Nikolay Talyzin first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Economic Ties; Li Zewang, ambassador of the PRC in the USSR; and other officials participating on both sides in the session of the commission.

Protocol Signed

LD132118 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- The second meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Moscow today. The Soviet delegation was led by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Talyzin. The Chinese delegation was led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, deputy premier of the State Council of the PRC Yao Yilin. A protocol was signed on the results of the commission's work.

During the talks which passed in the spirit of mutual understanding, the sides informed each other of fulfilling plans of the social and economic development in the USSR and the PRC and declared for the widening of mutual exchange of experience in socialist construction.

Satisfaction was expressed over the fact that due to joint efforts, considerable progress was made in cooperation between the two countries in various areas since the first meeting of the commission held in March 1986 in Beijing.

Noting the growth of trade, also between frontier districts of the two countries, the commission discussed concrete measures for its further widening. The work of transport organizations of the USSR and the PRC for ensuring the transportation of the volumes of Soviet and Chinese foreign trade cargoes growing every year was positively assessed. Cooperation between the two countries in air services was developed to some extent.

The exchange of opinions on questions of strengthening economic cooperation was held in a constructive spirit. Arrangements were achieved on the Soviet Union's assistance to China in the construction of industrial enterprises. A number of projects with the use of new forms of commercial and economic cooperation was planned.

The sides noted that long-term scientific and technological cooperation was established in the past period and is developing.

The meeting also discussed prospects for the widening of ties between the Soviet Union and China in the sphere of education, planning, exchanging of exhibitions. The commission decided to set up two permanent working groups; for cooperation in energetics and for mutual ties and cooperation between the state planning committees of the two countries.

It was agreed that the next meeting of the commission will be held in the spring of 1988 in Beijing.

Yao Yilin Interviewed

LD131949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; interview with Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier of the PRC State Council, on 13 May by unidentified correspondent; Yao Yilin in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] The second session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, and Scientific and Technological cooperation was concluded in Moscow today.

[Unidentified correspondent] A protocol was signed as a result of the work. It was signed on the Soviet side by Comrade Talyzin, and on the Chinese side by Yao Yilin, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and deputy premier of the PRC State Council. Matters of Soviet-Chinese commercial, economic, and scientific and technological ties were examined during the session in a spirit of mutual understanding, and their ongoing development during recent years was noted. Common interest was expressed in their further expansion with the utilization of new forms of cooperation.

After the signing ceremony for the protocol, the head of the Chinese delegation gave an interview for Soviet television.

[Question] Comrade Yao Yilin, what is your appraisal of the outcome of the second session of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation?

[Yao Yilin] This time in Moscow we talked with Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and exchanged views with Comrade Talyzin on matters of developing commercial and economic ties between our countries. We also briefed each other on economic construction and progress in reforms in our countries. These meetings and conversations have promoted mutual understanding and the development of business ties between our countries. In short, the latest session of the Soviet-Chinese commission was concluded fruitfully.

[Question] What are the prospects, in your view, for cooperation between our countries?

[Yao Yilin] I consider prospects to be good. In recent years commercial relations between our countries have been rapidly developed; a good start has been made in economic cooperation, and ties are being developed in the sphere of science and technology. Yet there is still much to be done. I hope that both sides will make every effort for the further development of mutual cooperation.

PRAVDA REPORTS END OF ZHIVKOV TALKS IN BEIJING

PM131455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit to China"]

[Text] Beijing, 9 May -- T. Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who is on an official, friendly visit to the PRC, has gone on a tour of the country. He will visit the cities of Nanjing and Shanghai.

On the day before he left T. Zhivkov had a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, member of the CPC Central Committee Politburo Standing Committee and chairman of the CPC Central Advisory Committee.

During the meeting the Chinese leader talked about the development of the situation in China. He noted that the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976) had done Chinese immense harm. The PRC has overcome the period of "errors and deviations." China will continue to stick firmly to the path of socialism and reform.

T. Zhivkov stressed that the BCP, in its activity, is taking into account the new high demands of the times and it was for that reason that the 13th BCP Congress decided on fundamental restructuring, on the qualitatively new growth of socialist society.

Moscow Mandarin Comments

OW120324 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1500 GMT 10 May 87

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] According to press reports in China and Bulgaria, Zhivkov's China visit was a success. The agreement between the Chinese and Bulgaria Communist Parties to resume party-to-party relations is, undoubtedly, a major event. After consultations the two sides agreed to forget all the problems that once existed between the two parties. I think we should look forward. The main achievements and political conclusion of the Sino-Bulgarian talks are that peace must be consolidated and cooperation developed in order to build socialism.

Economic relations between China and Bulgaria have markedly developed in recent years. The first Bulgarian machine-building exhibition was held in Beijing in the summer of 1986 and was a success. Earlier, the two nations signed an agreement on long-term industrial cooperation between economic organizations and departments. The two nations also reached an agreement by which Bulgaria was to help China in the modernization of nine industrial projects and China was to rebuild three textile enterprises for Bulgaria. Prior to Zhivkov's China visit, relevant departments of the two nations designated the following areas as having the greatest potential for economic cooperation: machine-building, communications technology, electrical appliances, the food industry, and agriculture. Bilateral agreements on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation signed during Zhivkov's stay in China enabled the two nations to explore, in a planned and step-by-sep manner, new areas of mutually beneficial economic cooperation.

Good results were also achieved from Zhivkov's talks in Beijing on pressing international issues. China and Bulgaria agreed that elimination of the nuclear threat, disarmament, halting nuclear tests, and opposing expansion of the arms race into space represent the most important tasks. As everyone knows, the Soviet Union has put forward a plan for completely eliminating nuclear weapons and has steadfastly defended this goal in disarmament talks with the United States and at international disarmament conferences. I am happy to point out that it is quite possible that China will, together with the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and other socialist nations, struggle for eliminiation of the nuclear threat and for the strengthening of peace and the socialist front.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SENDS CONDOLENCES OVER FIRE

LD132251 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- Two USSR Council of Ministers expressed deep condolences to the Government and the people of the Chinese People's Republic in connection with the natural calamity -- a massive forest fire in Heilongjiang Province, which claimed human life.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DOLGIKH'S DPRK VISIT

PRAVDA Reviews Activities

PM131551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the DPRK"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May -- Today the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and deputy of the Supreme Soviet, visited Mangyondae and then one of the republic's leading enterprises -- the Taean Heavy Machine Building combine. The responsible tasks facing the collective, which has to achieve annual production growth rates of 7-10 percent in the 7-year period which has now begun, were discussed by Kye Hyong-sun, chairman of the DPRK Metal and Machine Building Industry Commission. There followed an interesting discussion about improving the quality of machine building products and introducing progressive technologies.

The Soviet delegation surveyed the 8 km dam built in the bay of the city of Nampo on the country's western shore. This major hydraulic structure is expected to contribute to resolving a number of urgent problems connected with water resources and transport in this region.

On the same day the delegation returned to Pyongyang, where talks were held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.I. Dolgikh and a delegation of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly led by Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea (WPK) Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

V.I. Dolgikh talked about the revolutionary changes taking place in the USSR and the Soviet people's active support for the CPSU's course aimed at restructuring every area of the country's life, the essence of this process being to make fuller use of socialism's advantages and accelerate its development. Noting the importance of the program to totally eliminate nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century on the condition that there is no militarization of space -- the program contained in the 15 January 1986 statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee -- he dwelt in detail on the efforts being made by the USSR to these ends in the Asian and Pacific aspects of its foreign policy. These efforts are aimed at achieving broad cooperation between all countries and finding a peaceful solution to present problems. He stated the USSR's invariable solidarity with the DPRK's proposals aimed at resolving these tasks on the Korean peninsula. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dolgikh invited the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly delegation to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union.

Chong Chun-ki stressed the great significance of the 1986 meetings and talks between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song for the successful development of Soviet-Korean relations, wishing the Soviet people future success in their implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. The WPK and the Korean people, he said, fully support the CPSU's efforts to ensure peace in Europe, Asia, and throughout the world and are grateful for its solidarity with the DPRK's course aimed at reducing tension in Korea and bringing about the country's peaceful unification, a course whose implementation is being impeded by the aggressive intrigues of the United States and its partners in the Far East.

Speaks at Rally

LD131110 Moscow TASS in English 1017 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 TASS -- Vladimir Dolgikh, a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee [title as received] has said that achieving a lasting peace and cooperation in such a vast and densely populated region as Asia and the Pacific will be a tangible contribution to creating a comprehensive system of international security.

He was speaking at a rally hailing Korean-Soviet friendship in Sariwon-si, administrative center of Hwanghae-pukto Province.

Dolgikh, who is also an MP, is in this country at the head of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the USSR.

He said that as a major Asian-Pacific power, the Soviet Union was seeking to further the peace-making process in the region in every way.

This goal was served by the idea of taking an all-round approach to the issue of Asian security, which had been voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, he continued.

It was based on the deep conviction that despite all the complexity and contradictoriness of the existing situation, it was still possible to find mutually acceptable solutions to burning issues and work out ways of settling disagreements and conflicts if every country concerned demonstrated good will and unprejudicedness in a spirit of new political thinking, Dolgikh said.

He stressed that the search for ways of enhancing security and advancing cooperation among all nations in the Asian-Pacific region must not be allowed to drag on for too long.

"We think very highly of a proposal by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone of peace and press actively for its realization," the leader of the Soviet parliamentary delegation said.

"Its implementation will improve the situation in the peninsula to a serious extent and constitute a substantial contribution to Asian security," he explained.

"The Soviet Union vigorously backs efforts by the DPRK to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea, the reunification of the homeland on a peaceful and democratic basis without outside interference, and constructive dialogue between north and south," Dolgikh said further.

"We regard Pyongyang's proposal for renouncing large-scale military exercises in the peninsula, holding military-political talks and a meeting between the prime ministers, and reviving north-south economic and interparliamentary contacts as being of high international significance.

"In our view, this is a right way to lowering tension in the region," Dolgikh added.

TV Carries Dolgikh Remarks

LD140241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Dolgikh, which is in the DPRK on an official friendly visit, today toured Hwanghae-pukto Province, where it visited the Hwanghae metallurgical association. Our special correspondent reports:

[Begin recording] [Correspondent V. Tsvetov] It is here exactly that the main front of the struggle to fulfill the targets of the third 7-year plan lies. The country plans to virtually double industrial output by the end of the 7-year plan. Comrade (Kim In-chung), one of the leaders of northern Hwanghae Province, where a meeting of Korean-Soviet friendship was held, spoke of creative work in industry, in construction, and in culture under conditions of whipped up tension on the Korean peninsula by U.S. imperialism and the South Korean dictatorship.

Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, addressing participants in the meeting, pointed out that Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation is acquiring increasingly rich content.

[Dolgikh] The meeting between Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the DPRK, in October last year was an important landmark on the road to raising the level of our cooperation. Soviet-Korean political contacts have been well stimulated and preconditions have been set for further developing national economic ties, and increasing the efficiency of exchange of achievements and experience in the fields of science, culture, education, and information.

[Tsvetov] Concerning efforts by the Soviet Union to achieve the total elimination, by the 21st century, of nuclear weapons on earth and the role in this that the Soviet integrated approach to problems of ensuring security in Asia plays, Comrade Dolgikh said:

[Dolgikh] We make the highest assessment of and actively advocate implementation of the proposals of the DPRK on transforming the Korean peninsula into a peaceful, nuclear-free zone. The Soviet Union actively suppors the DPRK's efforts, which aim at the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and unification of the homeland on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference and at setting up a constructive dialogue between North and South. We see Pyongyang's proposal for renouncing major military exercises on the peninsula, for holding military and political talks and meetings between North and South as being of international significance. This, in our view, is the right road to reducing tension on the peninsula.

[Tsvetov] At Hwanghae metallurgical association, I heard the words: at the site of the welding, the steel is particularly strong. This also applies absolutely to Soviet-Korean friendship. [end recording]

Meets Kim Il-song

LD140438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0410 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 May (TASS) -- Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, today met the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet parliamentarians are in the DPRK on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the republic's Supreme People's Assembly. The leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed a personal message from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to the DPRK leader, and presented him with the Order of Lenin. Kim Il-song received the award for his outstanding services to the development of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the people of the USSR and DPRK, and for his great contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and socialism, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

DPRK MINISTER ON 'INCREASE' IN U.S.-ROK MILITARY AID

LD122249 Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Pyongyang May 12 TASS -- The results of a regular session of the U.S.-South Korean Consultative Council on security held in the USA this May show that Washington, using various pretexts, intends to step up the offensive potential of its troops in South Korea. This is said in a statement for the press by minister of the people's armed forces of the DPRK O Chin-u circulated today. Using as a cover false propaganda thesis about the need for "successful" organization of the coming Olympics, the USA and the South Korean regime reached an agreement on the increase of U.S. military aid to Seoul, the document says. For instance, it is planned to intensify the aggressive trend of [word indistinct] spirit" exercises. Supplies of ammunition of ("?new) type" to the South of the Korean peninsula will be stepped up from January of next year to increase (?the strike) force of U.S. troops stationed there.

Propaganda sallies of Washington and Seoul pursue the aim of slandering the consistent peaceful course of the DPRK. Nevertheless the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will continue pressing for safeguarding peace and easing tension in the Korean peninsula, the statement says.

SOUTH ASIA

ARISTOV ARRIVES IN KABUL ON 'WORKING VISIT'

LD131558 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Kabul May 13 TASS -- Boris Aristov, Soviet foreign trade minister, arrived in Kabul today for a working visit at the invitation of the Afghan Government.

At the airport in Kabul he was met by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, a member of the Political Bureau of th People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and Chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers, Mohammad Khan Jalalar, Afghan minister of commerce, and other officials.

LIGACHEV, INDIAN ENVOY HOLD 'FRIENDLY' MEETING

PM121321 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 87 Second Edition p 4

["Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Yegor Ligachev, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, received 11 May Triloki Nath Kaul, ambassador of the Republic of India to the USSR, at his request.

During the meeting that proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere Yegor Ligachev told the Indian envoy about the current efforts to restructure and revitalize Soviet society in compliance with the decisions made by the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum.

The sides exchanged views on certain major international issues and ways for further developing Soviet-Indian relations in the spirit of the accords reached by Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhi in New Delhi in November 1986.

INDIAN SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES PAKISTANI DRA POLICY

PM140929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For An Immediate Settlement"]

[Text] Delhi, 9 May -- India is opposed to any interference in Afghanistan's affairs and would welcome the immediate settlement of the situation around this state taking into account the interests of all interested sides. India supports the UN secretary general's initiatives aimed at restoring peace in Afghanistan. This was stated here today by an official Indian Government spokesman. He sharply criticized Pakistan's fabrications about the recent visit to Afghanistan by Indian External Affairs Minister N.D. Tiwari. Such statements, the government spokesman stressed, can only be regarded as interference in India's internal affairs. The visit to Afghanistan by the Indian external affairs minister in connection with the Kabul session of the joint commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation took place, he pointed out, in accordance with the traditional friendly relations between the two countries.

The government spokesman stressed that the Islamabad administration is using events around Afghanistan as an excuse for obtaining military supplies from the United States. Pakistan must consider what serious consequences are resulting from its own military policy, he stated.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES MOSCOW, BEGINS TOUR

PM131412 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Visit Continues"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal S. Sawetsila left Moscow on 12 May for a tour of the country. He is in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

He was seen off at the airport by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and other officials.

Among the sendoff party were the heads of the diplomatic missions of the ASEAN countries accredited to the USSR.

STATEMENT BY FIJIAN COUP LEADER REPORTED

LD140848 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Tokyo May 14 TASS -- Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka who headed a military coup on Fiji on Thursday, said in his address on the local radio that Prime Minister Timoci Bavadra and all his cabinet members had been arrested. He also announced that he would meet foreign ambassadors and would hold a press conference. This was reported by the KYODO Tsushin agency today with reference to information by the Japan Airlines office in the Fijian city of Mandi. The situation in that Pacific insular state with two main national groups -- Fijians and Indians -- came to a head after the Alliance Party where Fijians predominate, had been removed from power as a result of general elections in April. Out of 28 members of Parliament 19 parliamentarians are Indians in the coalition of the Labour and National Federation parties headed by Bavadra.

PHILIPPINE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS VIEWED

OW130722 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2240 GMT 12 May 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Vsevolod Solovyev commentary]

[Text] According to preliminary unofficial information announced in Manila, the Monday parliamentary elections gave 23 Senate seats out of 24 to the bourgeois coalition bloc headed by the country's President Corazon Aquino.

[Solovyev] So, the first preliminary results of the first free and democratic elections to the country's supreme legislative body in 15 years have become known. About a 1000 candidates from 77 parties took part in these elections, from the feminist party opposing a society where the law does not tolerate divorces and abortions down to local groupings headed by influential landowners pushing their tenants toward positions of power.

The style of the preelection struggle was, however, set by the two main bourgeois coalition: the currently ruling one, representing the most diverse political circles, from conservatively minded enterpreneurs down to social democrats; and the opposition grouping, consisting of former Marcos supporters headed by General Enrile, former defense minister.

None of these coalitions offered the voters any far-going or concrete social, economic, or political program that would allow the country's ripe internal problems to be solved in the shortest time.

Anyway, the voters gave their preference to the ruling coalition. Why? The ruling bloc's candidates and the president personally put particular emphasis on the government's aspiration to achieve settlement of internal questions through political dialogue. This as well as the tremendous personal popularity of the current president, seems to be the decisive factor in guaranteeing the victory of the ruling coalition.

President Aquino made a statement describing the elections as the main achievement of her administration. General Enrile said the elections were falsified. He said that the country faces political instability, the scale of which is difficult to predict.

This is today's situation in the Philippines.

'ANTI-SOVIETISM' OF AUSTRALIAN TV PROGRAM NOTED

PM111529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 87 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Ivkin "Rejoinder": "Just What Humor Is There Here..."]

[Text] Sydney -- In Australian English the word "ockerism" is used as concept to describe a coarse and ignorant person who nonetheless flaunts his uncouthness, since he himself does not feel it. It is said that there was a time, alas, when "ockers" predominated in Australian society. When such a character starts to crack jokes, broken windows and trodden feet are not far off.

It seems that precisely "ockers" put together a regular transmission on the "Dingo Principle" program (according to its authors, a "political comedy" program) shown recently by the ABC-TV Company. Following the transmission, the PRAVDA correspondent's center in Sydney at once began receiving calls from Australians apologizing for it and dissociating themselves from the views espoused by the program's authors. The topic shown by ABC was distinguished by its overt and gross anti-Sovietism. The Soviet Embassy in Canberra issued an official protest in connection with this insulting program, calling it "an extremely unfriendly act toward the USSR."

Is it not the case, many Australians are now asking, that certain influential people in Australia have decided to don the guise of "comic" ockerism in order to undermine the ongoing development of relations between the USSR and Australia, which have recently received a new boost? Be that as it may, this does not smack of humor at all.

DEMICHEV DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

PRAVDA Reports Activities

PM131049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Departs"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Sofia 11 May on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; G.M. Voskanyan, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum; and other officials.

G. Pankov, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the send-off party.

The delegation arrived in Sofia the same day. It was met at the airport by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and other officials.

L.I. Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among the welcoming party.

During the afternoon the delegation members laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and at the V.I. Lenin Monument in the center of the Bulgarian capital.

Later a warm and friendly meeting was held at the Bulgarian National Assembly building between the Soviet parliamentarians and a Bulgarian National Assembly delegation.

P.N. Demichev discussed the progress of restructuring in the USSR initiated by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

He gave detailed information about the activity of the Soviet Parliament and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and about the role of soviets in restructuring. Demichev discussed the essence of the Soviet peace offensive in foreign policy and the dynamism of the international actions of the Soviet party and state leadership. He expressed support for Bulgaria's foreign policy initiatives, particularly in the context of creating nuclear-free zones in Europe.

S. Todorov familiarized the guests with the measures being taken in Bulgaria since the 13th BCP Congress aimed at optimizing and intensifying the activity of economic structures, and made a high assessment of the integration processes under way in the socialist world and of the development of direct ties between Soviet and Bulgarian enterprises up to their supreme form -- the creation of joint firms. The Bulgarian National Assembly chairman expressed the firm support of the party, state, and entire Bulgarian people for the positive changes taking place in the Land of the Soviets since the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, which are historic not only for the USSR for but all the socialist community countries. He welcomed the Soviet Union's comprehensive peace proposals aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Todorov gave a dinner in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. In his speech he stressed the enormous importance of the experience of building socialism in the USSR -- experience accumulated over the last 7 decades since Great October. The restructuring and renovation process being conducted in the Soviet Union under the CPSU's leadership is an incentive for Bulgarian Communists in improving their own strategy and policy. Our party makes a high assessment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum. The long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria for the period through the year 2000 is being implemented in the spirit of the accords between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov.

Demichev noted that the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia 20 years ago. During all this time it has reliably served the strengthening of our fraternal ties that are rooted in the centuries, and the feelings of mutual trust and respect between our peoples. The meetings and talks between Comrades M.S. Gorbachev and T. Zhivkov are of fundamental importance for the progressive development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. Such a friendly meeting was held in Moscow today. It demonstrated our common approach to the resolution of the responsible tasks of socialist building. The two countries' coordinated actions influence world development and the strengthening of socialist positions and promote the creation of a comprehensive international security system. Soviet and Bulgarian parliamentarians are participating in the most active way in the truly worldwide struggle to end the arms race and ensure a nonnuclear future for mankind.

Meets With Atanasov

PM131416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings in Sofia"]

[Text] Sofia, 12 May -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here on an official friendly visit, today met with G. Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Atanasov briefed the Soviet guests on the course of restructuring in Bulgaria, the measures recently adopted to transfer socialist ownership to the labor collectives, and the role of industrial economic associations in accelerating production and improving product quality and the autonomy and responsibility of labor collectives. G. Atanasov stressed the importance of mutually advantageous, economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR and noted the broad prospects for further deepening it at the new stage through the strengthening of direct ties, the creation of joint enterprises, and direct cooperation between labor collectives.

P.N. Demichev spoke of the key problems now being tackled by the party and state leadership in the USSR in the course of the restructuring of the entire economic machinery. He spoke highly of the practical significance of the new forms of concrete, businesslike cooperation between the two countries, which promote the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in the USSR and Bulgaria.

The delegation visited the national historical museum, where they viewed exhibits testifying to the Bulgarian people's rich historical past.

The guests studied with interest the work of the collective at the technological center for articles made from polymer materials.

In the afternoon the delegation visited Kostinbrod near Sofia where they familiarized themselves with the central laboratory for genetic engineering.

The guests from the USSR were cordially welcomed at the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. The members of the delegation studied the rich exhibition at the national museum of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, and talked with the committee leadership.

In his speech, Demichev noted the important role played by the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society and the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship in the development of bilateral relations. The role of the human factor in the expansion of our economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is increasing. This determines the new tasks of public organizations. I believe we still have considerable reserves for making our cooperation more real and effective in all areas -- economic, cultural, and through sister cities.

Our meeting, said N. Papazov, chairman of the BCP Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, is taking place at a crucial time, in the noteworthy year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Together with the Soviet people, the socialist community, and all progressive mankind we Bulgarians are preparing a fitting greeting for that event -- we are preparing to greet it with deeds which will enrich the fruits of our friendship. We will continue to act together for the sake of the implementation of the joint course of all-around cooperation and rapprochement between our parties, countries, and peoples, for the sake of preservation of peace and mankind's survival.

N. Papazov presented the members of the delegation with gold badges of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship and honor certificates.

P.N. Demichev presented the committee with a gift of a vase depicting the Kremlin.

S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, was present at the meeting.

Addresses Factory Rally

LD131229 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Sofia May 13 TASS -- Petr Demichev, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, said today that the Soviet Union's proposals and valuable initiatives by other socialist countries have evoked a broadest international response.

Speaking at a rally at the Beroe Robotics factory in the Bulgarian city Stara-Zagora, he said that the far-reaching proposals made in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement of January 15, 1986, the position taken by the USSR at the Reykjavik meeting, and its subsequent flexible policy in disarmament issues had created a new atmosphere in the world, containing action by the forces of militarism and aggression and furnishing real prerequisite conditions for agreements to cut back nuclear arms, deliver Europe from medium-range and theater missiles, and eliminate chemical weapons.

"Agreements on these missiles will make it possible to bolster the atmosphere of trust and pave the way for mankind to a nuclear-free world," Demichev said.

"This requires that Washington abandon its imperial ambitions, hegemonist claims, anti-communist prejudice, attempts to dictate to the whole world, and 'Star Wars' preparations," he added.

"We believe that new political thinking will become a force mobilizing all nations," Demichev continued.

He said the USSR Supreme Soviet was making active use of its possibilities to carry the truth about the foreign policy of the USSR and fraternal socialist countries to millions of people and step up parliamentarians' efforts to enhance international security.

Interparliamentary exchanges had lately become markedly brisker, reflecting a desire by most countries for mutual understanding and a search for ways of defusing international tension, Demichev noted.

POLAND'S JOZEF KOZIOL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 12 MAY

LD122048 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow, May 12 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland Jozef Koziol arrived in Moscow today at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Meets Murakhovskiy

LD131522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] A meeting was held today between Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Jozef Koziol, deputy chairman of Polish Council of Ministers.

A large range of questions of bilateral economic, scientific, and technological cooperation was examined in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere. Particular attention was devoted to the implementation of the intergovernmental agreements in agro-industrial production, to setting up joint enterprises and production cooperatives, and to the development of direct links between enterprises, organizations, and scientific establishments of the two countries.

MORE ON FRENCH PRIME MINISTER'S PLANNED VISIT

Foreign Ministry Briefing

PM141147 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "On the Eve of the Visit"]

[Text] A working briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center 13 May in connection with the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by French Prime Minister J. Chirac. Representatives of the press and news agencies were informed on the program for the visit by the head of the French Government.

Those who spoke at the briefing stressed that the Soviet Union attaches great significance to the progressive, stable development of relations between the USSR and France. The forthcoming visit is an important stage in the development of these relations. It will continue the series of summit-level contacts between the leaders of the two countries -- the visits by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to France and by French President F. Mitterrand to Moscow.

It is intended to discuss the most diverse range of issues during the visit. Naturally, attention will focus on problems connected with arms limitation, disarmament, and the development of trade and economic relations, as well as humanitarian and cultural ties. The USSR believes that the forthcoming talks in Moscow will contribute to the expansion of Soviet-French cooperation, the development of dialogue between the two countries, the strengthening of peace and stability in Europe, and the improvement of the world situation as a whole.

IZVESTIYA Views Visit

PM131115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "With What Baggage?"]

[Text] Paris -- Prime Ministr J. Chirac's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union is generating numerous commentaries in France and giving rise to the most diverse questions: With what baggage will the prime minister travel to Moscow? Is Paris ready to promote the disarmament process? What will be the results of the talks with Soviet leaders? How will the visit affect the development of Soviet-French relations?

The political baggage which J. Chirac will take with him to Moscow has already been described in a report on the talk between the French prime minister and Soviet journalists in Paris (IZVESTIYA No. 130). But I shall add something to this.

J. Chirac, who has headed the government since the right's victory at the parliamentary elections last year, is also mayor of Paris and chairman of the biggest right-wing party, the Rally for the Republic (RPR), the party which considers itself to be the heir to the traditions of General de Gaulle.

Let us recall that it was de Gaulle who in the sixties made a trip to the Soviet Union which laid the foundation to a new stage in relations between the two countries. [paragraph continues]

The Soviet Union, General de Gaulle said during that memorable visit, "is for France an interlocutor with whom mutual understanding and cooperation are supremely natural." The Soviet Union and France became the trailblazers of detente in those years. There have been ups and downs in the history of bilateral relations, but as a whole collaboration between the USSR and France has had a beneficial influence on the international situation.

Observers note that at the forthcoming Soviet-French meeting in Moscow pride of place will go to questions of nuclear disarmament and above all the Soviet proposal on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles in Europe. (As is well known the French and British nuclear forces are not included).

What is Paris' position on problems of disarmament and in particular the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe? France -- and the president has said this repeatedly -- advocates the reduction of nuclear weapons and supports the agreement reached in Reykjavik on a 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear armaments by the Soviet Union and France. F. Mitterrand said recently that the prospect of eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe "accords with the interests of France and the cause of peace."

At the same time a number of eminent figures, including members of parliament, have been hostile toward the recent Soviet proposals, launching a campaign to discredit them. Some make out that they are "trickery" aimed at sowing discord in Europe and putting the Americans in a difficult position. Others have stated that the Russians want "to disarm Western Europe." Others have set about trying to prove that the elimination of nuclear weapons will have "grave consequences" for France inasmuch as it will cast doubt on its strategy of nuclear deterrence. France continues to gamble on nuclear weapons, believing that possessing them not only safeguards its security and independence but also serves as one of the attributes necessary to the status of a great power.

West Europeans have tried to elaborate unified positions with regard to the elimination of medium-range missiles at the recent meeting of parliamentarians and ministers of the Western European Union countries in Luxembourg, but they did not succeed in doing this because of existing contradictions. In the opinion of the British newspaper THE OBSERVER the French remain the only people in Europe to resolutely oppose the conclusion of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. There is a departure from the zero option, a reluctance to resolve the security problem on the basis of equality, a desire to preserve the U.S. missiles. They are also doing everything to keep quiet about how the USSR is prepared to resolve the question of reducing conventional armaments and armed forces and armaments in Europe. [sentence as published]

Under the influence of the Soviet proposals a reassessment of values is now taking place in the country and realistically minded people understand that Europe's future should be linked with detente, with the development and intensification of the all-European process, and not with hiking the spirals of the arms race.

Perhaps never before in past decades has France shown such great interest in the changes taking place in our country. The press and television are producing an increasing number of items devoted to restructuring and the democratization of Soviet society.

All this is generating concern among those circles which are following with trepidation the process which one French journalist has called "Moscow's dynamics." The Soviet Union's bold, innovatory course in the international arena and in the country's domestic policy is making a powerful impression on the French in sharp contrast to the difficulties which France is experiencing: stagnation phenomena in the economic filed, the growth of unemployment, and the increase in the foreign trade deficit.

Much has already been written about the contradictory nature of French policy with regard to the USSR. From time to time, seemingly at an official level, fine phrases are uttered about readiness to develop relations with our country, about the traditions of friendship going back over the centuries, and so on and so forth. And at the same time in the mass media the rightists are doing everything to stoke a spirit of anti-Sovietism. The "Ariane affair" is being blown up. Our country is depicted as an "aggressor" against whom the French missiles are targeted.

Paris is not only failing to promote the solution of the question of eliminating medium-range missiles. For instance, it is demanding that in its talks with Moscow Washington should "not go too far" and should "not hurry." After his meeting with M. Thatcher J. Chirac again stated that he believes the prospect of the existence of a nuclear-free West Europe to be unacceptable. The "nuclear baggage" with which, to all appearances, the French prime minister is traveling to Moscow, one observer has pointed out, will be a heavy burden during his meetings with Soviet leaders.

Great importance is attached here to the Soviet-French talks. People in France realize that today political dialogue between Moscow and Paris is acquiring a new meaning -- the destiny of the all-European house from the Atlantic to the Urals depends on it to a large degree. And it is not resistance to the nascent process of disarmament but political will to take an important step on the path toward a nuclear-free world and the consolidation of cooperation that the French expect from their statesmen.

Varigina Protest Planned

LD140944 Moscow TASS in English 0916 GMT 14 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- The relatives of Lyudmila Varigina (Verdier) as well as representatives of the city authorities of Yaroslavl where she lived before marriage intend to seek a meeting with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who arrives in Moscow.

They want to state a protest in connection with the arbitrariness of the French authorities with regard to Lyudmila Varigina (Verdier). They told a TASS correspondent about this today following their arrival in Moscow from Yaroslavl.

Lyudmila Varigina (Verdier) is unable to leave for the USSR where she is due to take examinations at the institute, of which she is a correspondence-course student. French authorities obliged her to sign recognizance not to leave, unfoundedly regarding her as being 'involved in the Ariane case.'

Prior to that she had spent 17 days in prison where she had been denied a possibility to report this to the Soviet Embassy.

Her husband, Pierre Verdier, was arrested on charges of involvement in the "stealing of the Ariane rocket secrets."

The brother and sister of Lyudmila Varigina (Verdier) and deputies of the Yaroslavl City Soviet who arrived from Yaroslavl intend to seek the removal of the slanderous accusations being levelled at the Soviet citizen.

FRANCE'S CHIRAC ADVOCATES NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

LD081535 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 8 May 87

[Text] Paris May 8 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin:

French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has again advocated the maintenance of the so-called "nuclear deterrence" in Europe. "Albeit it would be desirable that all the weapons should disappear, it is necessary to take into account human madness. Only nuclear deterrence leads to sanity," he claimed, speaking in Nantes (Loire Atlantique Department). The prime minister voiced hope that the West European nations would be able to reach a common stand on the Soviet Union's disarmament proposals.

"We must be open to all that is happening in the East, but be firm and vigilant as regards everything which concerns European security," he said. In upholding its stand, Europe, as he put it, should speak a "single voice". Touching upon the balance of forces in Europe, Chirac called for caution as regards everything that could upset the present "fragile balance".

The prime minister again claimed that, unlike other Western nations, there is a "consensus" in France on defence policy issues. Consensus is known to mean full accord. Meanwhile, public opinion polls regularly show that, as an overwhelming majority of Frenchmen (80-85 per cent) believe, now that intensive talks are under way between the USSR and the USA on disarmament issues, France should make her positive contribution to the resolution of that problem, and if an agreement is reached, not to build up her own nuclear force.

The course taken by the right-wing government for weapons race, including nuclear and chemical weapons, is resolutely rejected by the French Communist Party, whose representatives voted in the National Assembly against the country's military programme for the next five years. As the democratic press notes, the point at issue under these conditions is not a "consensus" but only a collusion between right-wing and ultra-rightist parties with the socialists, not more than that.

PRAVDA NOTES SWEDISH LEADERS MEET WITH NIKIFOROV

PM131600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Message Conveyed"]

[Text] Stockholm, 12 May -- Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson today received V.M. Nikiforov, special representative of USSR Chairman of the Council of Ministers V.M. Ryzhkov and USSR deputy foreign minister, who conveyed a message from the head of the Soviet Government.

I. Carlsson thanked him for the message, which the Swedish Government values as evidence of the continuing development and deepening of direct dialogue in various forms between the leadership of Sweden and the Soviet Union and which is in the fundamental interests of both states and peoples.

The meeting discussed topical questions bound up with the new Soviet initiatives to eliminate medium-range and operational and tactical missiles and other proposals on problems of European security. In this context the USSR received with satisfaction the Swedish government's positive evaluation of the initiatives.

Certain questions of Soviet-Swedish relations of mutual interest were examined in a spirit of trust and mutual understanding. I. Carlsson confirmed Sweden's sincere interest in maintaining stable, good-neighborly relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union to the benefit of the peoples of both countries, Europe, and the whole world. The following were present during the conversation: On the Swedish side P. Schori, undersecretary of state at the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and on the Soviet side B.D. Pankin, USSR ambassador to the USSR, and N.N. Uspenskiy, chief of a USSR Foreign Ministry Department.

A detailed discussion also took place between V.M. Nikiforov and Swedish Foreign Minister S. Andersson.

WALDHEIM FILES LIBEL SUIT AGAINST WJC

PM140829 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service Report: "Libel Action"]

[Text] Austrian President Kurt Waldheim, who held the post of UN secretary general from 1971 to 1981, has brought a libel action against Edgar Bronfman, president of the World Jewish Congress [WJC], the REUTERS press agency reports from Vienna.

On 5 May, before the opening of a session of the WJC Executive Committee in Budapest, E. Bronfman declared that the Austrian president, who served in the capacity of an officer-interpreter during the years of World War II, was "part of the Nazi killing machine." REUTERS writes that the WJC has been waging a year-long campaign against K. Waldheim.

The Austrian president asked the government of the country to carry out an official investigation into his activity during the war years. Earlier he resolutely declared that his "conscience was clear." Chancellor F. Vranitzky emphasized that it is necessary to invite independent international experts to join the group of historians who will form the commission in order that suspicions of bias should not arise.

In the 7 April edition the weekly WOCHENPRESSE published extracts from a "white paper" prepared by the president's office, where all the accusations brought against him are examined in detail. The authors of the study conclude that they are practically all unfounded, AFP reports.

TRUD REPORTS DETAILS OF FIRING ON SOVIET SHIP

PM131010 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 May 87 p 3

[Yu. Dmitriyev, O. Kvyatkovskiy report under the rubric "We Report the Details": "Through Pirate Fire"]

[Text] The Soviet diesel ship "Ivan Koroteyev" was fired on in the Persian Gulf.

The dry cargo ship was sailing toward the port of Damman in Saudi Arabia. The most peaceful, ordinary voyage. The most peaceful cargo -- construction materials: pipes and cement. Behind them was Novorossiysk, where the voyage began, and a brief stay in Dubai.

The crew, under the command of Captain Vladimir Lukich Kabanenko, was keeping the normal watch. Although it is hardly "normal." For some years now seamen from various countries have described as "hot" the waves which flow towards the Arabian coast.

...At 1230 Moscow time on 6 May two rapidly approaching small craft were observed from the captain's bridge of the "Ivan Koroteyev." The military launches, with no identification marks, sped literally right up to them, slewing about, as if on the command "Into combat!"

The alarm was sounded on the diesel ship. At that very second a hail of fire rained down on the unarmed, defenseless ship...

N. Ryabchikova, shift chief at the Azov Maritime Shipping Line radio center, tells the story:

"We were told about the shelling by radio telephone from the diesel ship. It was literally at point-blank range, from a distance of 30-40 meters. Some 20 shells were launched.... The 'Koroteyev' reported much damage -- on deck and in the cabins, in the machine room.... I must tell you how courageously Nikolay Manzhura, chief of the ship's radio station, acted at that moment. With damaged aerials, he maintained constant communication, reporting accurately and in measured tones what was happening. He just spoke more slowly than usual. The chief of our shipping line immediately took over communications with the diesel ship..."

"Such a thing had never happened to our ships in the Persian Gulf," Lev Nikolayevich Shunin, chief of the Azov Maritime Shipping Line, says, "although they have to pass by regions where combat operations are in progress, and all the crews have the appropriate instructions on ensuring the safety of personnel..."

On finishing firing, the pirates sped away, disappearing into the haze that had descended on the sea. The captain, together with First Mate Petr Barabash, inspected the ship that had been subjected to the whirlwind of fire.

The areas of damage ran into dozens. Fortunately all the seamen were unhurt. They immediately set about doing everything possible, struggling for the life of their ship.

All the same, it was necessary to slow down. They did not arrive in Damman until 0400 on 7 May.

"The entire crew displayed exceptional restraint and great courage," L. Shunin goes on, "but that is not surprising: A good, harmonious crew has long sice become established on the 'Ivan Koroteyev.' The 43-year-old Vladimir Kabanenko has traveled on this ship alone, as captain, for 6 years. He is an intelligent, experienced, bold seaman. And so he remained at the moment of this sudden, cruel test. The ship itself, built in the Vyborg shipyards 14 years ago, withstood the point-blank pirate raid..."

The brazen provocation aroused anger and resolute condemnation in the shipping line collective.

"Piracy on the peaceful voyage of a Soviet ship can have no justification," supervisor V. Babayev stressed.

...Off the piers of Damman, after passing through the pirate fire, the diesel ship's crew is now completing its inspection of all the damage. The question of the nature and volume of necessary repairs is being resolved and the port where it will take place is being decided.

Then the "Ivan Koroteyev" will set course for its native shores.

PLO OFFICIAL DETAILS RESULTS OF PNC SESSION

LD121453 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 12 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Medvedko:

The session of the National Council of Palestine, which was held in Algeria in April, has put an end to the bitter period of divisions among the ranks of the Palestinians, said Abu 'Imar, charge d'affaires of the Palestine Liberation Organisation to the USSR. He was addressing a press conference on the results of the session of the National Council of Palestine held for foreign and Soviet newsmen today.

The success of the 18th session of the National Council of Palestine is a history-making event, which will leave its impact on the course of the Palestinian revolution. It is important that the Algerian meeting has rejected various separate and liquidationist plans of the Camp David type and expressed support for an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis with the participation of the give permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all sides concerned. It goes without saying that among them is the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The council has expressed support for the setting up of a preparatory committee for the conference and demanded that it be urgently convened. A call was issued in Algeria for strengthening Arab consolidation for the liberation of the occupied lands and strengthening ties with the progressive forces of the Arab world. It has been found necessary to improve relations between the PLO and Syria on the platform of the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

The decisions by the National Council of Palestine point out the need for an end to Iran-Iraq war and welcome Iraq's peace initiatives aimed at putting an end to that war, Abu 'Imar continued. The documents of the session contain a call to all peoples for stepping up the fight for peace, for supporting the Soviet peace initiatives, for making the Middle East a region free from nuclear weapons.

Our right to return, self-determination and creation of an independent Palestinian state, the diplomat said, is the aim for whose implementation we are fighting under the PLO leadership.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS HOLIDAY GREETINGS TO SENEGAL

PM140813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS Report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a telegram to Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal on the country's national holiday -- Independence Day. The message conveyed sincere congratulations and best wishes for happiness, prosperity, and progress to the president and friendly people of Senegal.

In reply Abou Diouf expressed his fervent gratitude for the congratulations and on his part sent wishes for the prosperity and well-being of the Soviet people.

The telegrams expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship, mutual respect, and cooperation established between the Soviet Union and Senegal will further develop for the good of the peoples of both countries in the interests of international peace and security.

NESTERENKO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAO TOME

PM131407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Home"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Second Secretary S.M. Nesterenko has returned from the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

OAU SEEKS 'AFRICAN SOLUTION' TO LIBYA-CHAD DISPUTES

PM061503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 May 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Correspondent V. Neznamov report: "OAU: Seeking To Resolve the Problem"]

[Text] Algiers -- The OAU special committee on settling the border conflict between Chad and Libya has decided in Libreville to instruct the representatives of Algeria, Nigeria, Cameroon, Senegal, Mozambique, and Gabon to take necessary steps to seek an "African" solution to the disputes between Libya and Chad.

These disputes are one of the delayed-action mines which the former colonial powers Italy and France planted in Africa, hoping their detonation at the appropriate time would enable those countries to return to the continent in a new guise and dictate their will to the liberated peoples.

From its inception, the OAU has advocated the peaceful settlement of disputes between African countries, intends to defuse by itself this explosive device dating back to the colonial era. With that aim, the six states' representatives will study the essence of the dispute on the basis of the historical documents available and draft proposals to resolve it, which will be placed on the agenda of the next OAU summit due to be held next July.

PRAVDA NOTES SOVIET-CUBAN COMMISSION MEETING

PM061329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 May 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Spirit of Friendship and Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] The 17th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 29-30 April. The session discussed a wide range of questions linked with further developing foreign trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and Cuba.

Great attention was devoted to the development of new forms of cooperation between our countries. An intergovernmental agreement was signed on basic principles for the creation and activity of joint Soviet-Cuban enterprises on Cuban territory. The formulation of a draft intergovernmental agreement on the implementation of direct production, scientific, and technical ties between Soviet and Cuban organizations was envisaged.

Measures to improve efficiency in operations at enterprises built in Cuba with Soviet assistance were outlined, and progress in the construction of Soviet-Cuban cooperation projects, including the "Juragua" Nuclear Power Station and the nickel combine in Punta Gorda, was examined.

Questions of the fulfillment of measures to implement the targets of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 was discussed, as was the coordination of the Soviet and Cuban state plans for 1991-1995, which will be based on the bilateral concept of the development of foreign economic ties between the USSR and Cuba through the year 2000.

The Soviet delegation at the 17th session of the Soviet-Cuban Intergovernmental Commission was headed by V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, while the Cuban delegation was headed by C.R. Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. J. Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the commission's work.

The talks were held in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on the prospects for the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations in various areas, and also on topical international problems. It was noted with satisfaction that the dialogue established between the two countries' leaders helps to deepen mutual understanding for the sake of improving the international atmosphere and for the benefit of the peoples of the USSR and Brazil. Willingness was expressed to expand mutual cooperation in the interests of ensuring universal peace and security.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES GOVERNOR OF BRASILIA

PM141159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 12 May L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union, received Zh. Aparesidu di Oliveyru [name as transliterated], governor of the capital federal district of Brasilia. The friendly talk included questions of Soviet-Brazilian relations and some international problems.

R. Sardenberg, Brazilian ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

MEXICAN CONGRESSMAN PRAISES SEPULVEDA VISIT

PM130925 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 May 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Correspondent Valeriy Fesenko report: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Mexico, 11 May -- Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Supulveda's visit to the USSR had undoubtedly helped strengthen relations between our countries, Cuautemoc Amescua, Popular Socialist Party deputy in the Mexican National Congress, said.

In conversation with your TASS correspondent Valeriy Fesenko he said that it is clear from statements made by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet leadership profoundly understand the problems that the peoples of Latin America are contending with and is ready to help resolve them. No less important is the Soviet side's confirmed support for the Contadora Group's efforts, in which Mexico is playing an active part, to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America in the interests of all the peoples inhabiting the region.

The results of B. Sepulveda's talks in Moscow, Cuautemoc Amescua observed, show the Soviet Union's constructive stance on key problems of the present day, as distinct from the hegemonist course pursued by Washington, which considers the countries situated south of the Rio Grande as its own backyard, the parliamentarian said in conclusion.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS AT BAYKONUR COSMODROME IN LENINSK

PM141029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "To Be Patriots of the Motherland, To Live and Work Conscientiously, M.S. Gorbachev's Speech at Meeting With Working People from the Town of Leninsk" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] Dear Comrades! Permit me to cordially greet you on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and to thank you for your shock labor, for you persistence, and for your creative labor on behalf of our homeland.

All of us Soviet people have always pronounced the word "Baykonur" with special emotion. It has become a symbol of our homeland's greatest exploit -- a triumph of Soviet science and the great potential of the socialist social system.

Here, in the boundless steppes of Kazakhstan, one experiences a sense of pride in the intellect and deeds of Soviet people and in our Soviet fatherland. It is here one senses more strongly the greatness and might of the Land of October and its immense achievements which have crowned the 70-year path of the peoples of our great multinational state since the October Socialist Revolution.

It was from here mankind first stepped into outer space, opening a new page in the history of civilization. It was from here at Baykonur, in October 1957, that the first artificial earth satellite -- a symbol of revolutionary science and technology -- was put into orbit. It was from here, on 12 April 1961, that man's first flight into space was carried out -- the remarkable flight by our countryman Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin. These are all great landmarks in the development of Soviet science and technology.

Created by the labor and talent of Soviet scientists, workers, engineers, and military specialists, the unique scientific research testing complex is the true embodiment of Lenin's dream of turning our state into a great industrial power.

In essence what is concentrated here is the intellectual capacity and the final results of the work of many dozens of our country's scientific research and design organizations and major machine-building enterprises. It is a real testing ground for advanced engineering thinking. I would say that in all main areas it is equipped with the most up-to-date science and technology.

I would like to single out in particular the following: Everything here at the space center, from the most complex launch facilities, testing facilities, and laboratories to the powerful carrier rockets, space apparatus, and their life support systems equipped with modern computers and highly sensitive instruments -- all this has been produced by us in the USSR. It is all high-quality and state of the art technology.

Once again a simple but very important question comes to mind: Why do we at times try to acquire even simple items from abroad if we are today capable of resolving such vast, large-scale and complex tasks? Everything seen here leads once again to the deep conviction: There is no reason for us to go abroad, hat in hand in this way. [paragraph continues]

No embargoes, no ban imnposed by certain foreign circles on selling us technology and equipment will slow down the development of our country or the implementation of the great social and economic plans connected with restructuring and the acceleration of our economy.

This once again convinces me of the need to give every support to our science, our scientific intelligentsia, engineers, and designers.

On the other hand, it is necessary to strengthen demands, to put an end to a kind of inferiority complex, to actually develop the immense scientific potential we have accumulated over the 70 years of Soviet power. This is within our reach; and this, Comrades, is one of the central tasks of restructuring.

Speaking of achievements in space, one senses the living continuity of generations. In today's conversations we often remember those who began this great work 30 years ago which placed our country in the forefront of scientific and technical progress. Indeed, the major scientists and designers of our country have always worked in the field of missile and space technology.

Academicians Korolev, Keldysh, Yangel, Chelomey, Pilyugin, and other outstanding specialists in many areas of science and technology were at the origins of Soviet space research. These people did not spare themselves in their work. They did not puruse fame, for the main thing to them was not personal honors and comfort, but the might and prosperity of our homeland. They were people of high socialist morality. When we speak of the present and of our tasks, I believe it is appropriate to say a good word for these specialists. They were ahead of their time in their ideas and their views. They were truly the pioneers of the scientific and technical revolution.

A great constellation of their heirs and students, who are continuing their work with confidence and are holding high the banner of Soviet science, are in this hall today. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, I would like to greet you all. We highly value your outstanding contribution to resolving the greatest of scientific and technical problems of our development.

From this platform I would particularly like to greet the Soviet cosmonauts. Work in space demands the utmost in training, the most profound knowledge, and the greatest qualities of will and morale.

Soviet cosmonauts have to their credit the world's longest space flight and at the present time a whole space laboratory is functioning in near earth orbit. This is in itself a very telling fact. We can already see new stages in our peaceful development of space: the Mir station, the Kvant scientific module and the Soyuz and Progress-29 craft, where Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin are keeping their difficult vigil. Let us from here, from Baykonur, greet our cosmonauts. Let us also greet all those who carry out flight preparations and guarantee the success of work in space, and who work around the clock for the sake of all this. This is at times exhausting and very difficult, responsible work.

There is no distinction between main and auxiliary work here. It can be said that all are equal, in the sense that much, indeed almost everything, depends on each individual. The most important thing is the result. No mistakes may be made either in large or small things. This is an example for all Soviet people, an example we need very much now at a time when society has set the performance of fresh tasks. The fresh tasks cannot be achieved using the old approaches and the old level of knowledge and vocational training. We all need to work the way people work at the space center to perform the tasks at hand. We need to be patriots, to live and work conscientiously and competently carry out the task we have been assigned.

An acquaintance with your work has further vast significance, a significance of great political importance. What is happening here and the fact that the solution of such very difficult problems is within your abilities convinces me the tasks set for our science and technology, and above all for Soviet machine building, by the 27th congress are within our powers and that they will be fulfilled. This is the key sector which will enable our economy to be raised to new heights, to a new technical level and to greater savings of resources in the work of all branches of the national economy. Without that, Comrades, there can be no acceleration.

It may be asked: If you can accomplish complicated tasks that are a whole order of magnitude higher thatn those being tackled in other sectors, then all the others can, and must, also accomplish them, equally successfully, This strengthens the conviction that we are on the right path.

If we discuss restructuring, I will draw on the following comparison: The restructuring started in the country is like the bursting through of a powerful rocket into space. Restructuring must be promoted with the same persistence, conscientiousness, and thoroughness we employ when preparing and ensuring the reliability of space flights. Everything must be completely altered in all directions, in the economic, the social, and the spiritual spheres. Restructuring will then bring our society to new heights in its development, to a different qualitative state.

I would like to mention something else. We can see you are ardent and sincere supporters of the restructuring our people are carrying out under the guidance of the party. People's deep conviction of the need for what is now being done in the country at the initiative of the party is a further argument for the expediency of the chosen path.

I am often asked -- and in Estonia one veteran put the question quite bluntly: Does our leadership have enough gunpowder to carry through the restructuring that has been started? I replied: it has, as long as we use that powder together -- veterans, the working class and the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the scientists, and all generations throughout the country.

Restructuring is developing throughout the country, grows with every passing day, assumes more specific forms, and affects a wider circle of problems and deeper strata in life. I would say the stage of restructuring since the Central Committee January Plenum is distinguished by the fact that work in that direction is taking on a more businesslike and specific character regarding the economy, questions of democracy, the organization of science, and ideological and personnel work.

At the same time, we see the situation is not a simple one. But that should not reduce us to a state of anxiety, and certainly not to a state of any uncertainty. We are following the right path, but there is a great deal of work ahead.

We must tackle the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan in the context of both the economic plan and the plan for social development. At the same time without halting we must also master new mechanisms and deploy more widely the potential of science by modernizing machine-building to give impetus to the whole of the national economy. We must also get rid of negative and stagnant phenomena.

As you can see, we all have huge commitments, but we must realize what we do is in the interests of the country, the interests of labor collectives and the interests of each individual. Restructuring summons us to this. It has to be said, we have grown lax in recent years, and we have put up with disorder, a slackening of discipline, and backwardness. As you know, this has resulted in great losses. This must not happen again.

One of the gains of the initial stage of restructuring is the changed atmosphere in society. A kind of release of the social and political energy of the Soviet people is taking place before our eyes. People have become more intersted in participating in all affairs of society and boldly and actively raising and discussing the problems of our advancement. The number of managers who, in the not too distant past, considered it the normal thing not to take people and their opinions and proposals into account is becoming increasingly few.

In this regard, all the leading cadres who are at the head of labor collectives in production, in science, and in the spiritual sphere should draw the conclusion that they must learn how to work in conditions of democracy and in conditions of the growing activity of people. We will not veer from this path. We simply have no other way.

Restructuring has given rise to immense hopes. In this connection I would like to say this: Restructuring is not a key to packed warehouses: restructuring is an invitation to everyone without exception to work better, and by common efforts, to make the lives of the Soviet people even better. Restructuring is geared toward solving tasks in the interests of the individual, and the main means of achieving these goals is the individual himself. This is a great school for our society.

We shall really get through this school properly. The changes will be enormous, large-scale, and historic.

Restructuring is not the scheme, the pride of some group of people. No. Our society has arrived at restructuring through suffering. We have asked ourselves both in the Politburo and in the government on numerous occsions -- this question has also arisen in my trips around the country: Is there a sensible alternative to restructuring, are there other proposals to this effect? No. Everyone understands the correct choice has been made and we have achieved restructuring through suffering. There is only one conclusion -- to go along the path of the 27th CPSU Congress.

As I have already said, it will be difficult for us, especially during the first years. [paragraph continues]

If we do not falter but attain certain results during that time -- and we are confident of this -- then restructuring will be alive and fruitful. We have proposed tasks on a revolutionary scale, and we must act in a revolutionary manner. We must not and do not have the right to weaken for a single day. We must bear the strain and the enormous new tasks of the present time, and we must bear -- as they say in peace jargon -- heavy g-loads in the initial period of restructuring.

Every day we are accumulating experience and the ability to work more efficiently and skillfully to use the new machinery of acceleration. Now that we have a considered policy, the center of gravity must be transferred to practical work on fulfilling the decisions which have been adopted. The slogan of the day is this: Adopted decisions must be implemented. This concerns everyone -- the Central Committee Politburo, the government, ministries and departments at union republic level, oblasts, towns, rayons, labor collectives and all our cadres. Everyone must turn to face practical matters, more efficiency, order and discipline.

But I would like to note that the theme of discipline and order has weakened in our country in some places. People think: They've held their campaign, cleaned things up and it's ended. This is impermissible. We need discipline and order, as well as a high standard of work, at all stages of restructuring.

We shall soon have a scheduled plenum of the Central Committee. We are preparing for it. The main task of this plenum is to complete the creation of an entire system of running the country's economy. We shall examine the Draft Law on State Enterprises following the nationwide discussion of it, and we shall discuss questions of restructuring the work of the USSR Council of Ministers, its organs for adminstering groups of industries, the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, ministries and departments, and other union bodies in conditions where we are moving to full economic accountability, financial solvency and self-financing.

It is a matter of creating the political, economic, and legal prerequisites for switching to an entire system of running the contemporary economy. The discussions will be momentous and very important for the country. Obviously, at this plenum we shall have to say what success there has been in the initial stage of restructuring, and also why restructuring is proceeding slowly in some directions and sectors of our national economy and in various areas in society. We shall have to present demands outright and openly to those who are standing in the way of restructuring, acting feebly, restricting themselves merely to verbal rhetoric about the importance of restructuring.

The worker Arbekov has spoken here, and I support him. Everyone must do more in their work and carry out their job honestly. Less talk and more action -- this will be restructuring. I would also like to appeal to you, Comrades, to take a good look at your work. I have already spoken about your great achievements, and you are entitled to be proud of them; the country, too, is rightly proud of them. This is a generally recognized fact, and we note your outstanding contribution.

But if only that were said at our meeting, and if no attention were drawn to the weak points in your work, I believe you would not even understand me. [paragraph continues]

Some people would begin to have doubts as to whether the truth is reported to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary. What impressions would he take back to Moscow with him?

First of all, I basically knew what was happening here before I left Moscow. We have quite good information. This made it possible for us to also see the weak points in your work, those connected with the implementation of the latest tasks. It is wrong that problems of everyday life and the sociocultural conditions of the working people engaged in resolving immense tasks have to some extent been put in the background.

Second, I have acquainted myself with the situation on the ground. I have received a complete picture. The conclusion is clear: There are shortcomings and oversights. It is therefore necessary to make good the lost ground. Bottlenecks must be opened, and the new problems which have arisen must be resolved. We have adopted a number of CPSU Central Committee and government measures to support your efforts. Now it is up to you.

We have substantially increased capital investment for housing construction, and the construction of healthcare facilities and food industry enterprises, for improving the supply of heat and water and transport services, and for the construction of schools and children's preschool establishments and cultural amenities. Set about this work as one man!

Why am I talking about this? Even in smaller amounts, the funds allocated in previous years were not assimilated. It is therefore necessary to do some thorough work, Comrades. At meetings and conversations in the city I said that we would monitor this. Everybody must clearly understand that Baykonur has been established to last a long time, even forever.

We have gained much from research aimed at the peaceful conquest of space. We are also faced with tasks which we must comtemplate. How are we to make the yield from space more weighty both for science and for the whlole national economy? This is the practical task with which we are faced today in all its magnitiude. We must switch more boldly from experiments and research work to the planned and wide-ranging application of existing opportunities in the interests of the country's socioeconomic development. From the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Main Space Administration, [Glavkosmos] and all the ministries and departments concerned we expect considered and viable proposals on expanding the application of the achievements of space technology in the national economy.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev also stressed the defense significance of the work being carried out by the labor collectives at Baykonur. He said: Our policy of a peaceful space is not a sign of weakness. It is an expression of the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy. We are proposing to the international community cooperation in the conquest of peaceful space. This is receiving a positive response worldwide.

We oppose the arms race, including in space. Feverish efforts are now being undertaken by U.S. ruling circles to create obstacles to the progress which has taken shape in the search for an accord. [paragraph continues]

It is now a crucial moment in the development of the world situation, and we must act dynamically and with careful consideration. We shall undertake all that is necessary to achieve real progress.

Our interests here coincide with the interests of the American people and with the interests of the other peoples of the world. They do not coincide with the interests of those who make a business out of the arms race and who want to achieve military superiority through space. You are conversant with our latest proposals, including those that deal with clearing Europe of nuclear weapons. It is up to the United States and the NATO countries. They must now show what their policy, which they have been advertising for so many years, is worth, and what their statements on these questions are worth.

Now it is important as never before for the world public and all progressive forces to rise to the struggle against the forces which do not want disarmament. Everything that concerns the arms race is now so serious that the world is at a crossroad. In which direction will the world go? That is the question. The task is not to miss the chance which is opening up thanks to our policy, which is full of initiative. It is supported by broad circles in the world. We will act consistently to improve international relations.

Any lofty talk about defense against nuclear weapons is the greatest deception of the peoples. It is precisely from these positions that we evaluate the so called Strategic Defense Initiative which the U.S. Administration is seeking to implement. SDI is not only robbery of the taxpayers, it is a senseless venture from the viewpoint of defense. What is the greatest danger of SDI we must know about? It destroys strategic stability. The arms race passes into space, which will whip up even more the arms race on earth. But is this really the world for which we all are striving? It is a world in which something unpredictable could always happen, where the possibilities of dangerous situations will increase, arising not by virtue of political decisions but by virtue of malfunctioning equipment? We are categorically against transferring the arms race to space.

We see it as our duty to point out the serious danger of SDI to the whole world. We are confident we are acting in the interests of the Soviet people and in the interests of other peoples. We appeal to everyone to act. We are acting hand in hand with the socialist countries. I have no doubt that the conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee to be held at the end of May will have its say on this matter. People are alarmed at the situation in the world. Opposition to militarism is growing, and we highly value the efforts of the international public in the struggle against the danger of war.

Returning to our internal affairs, I want to say yet again that our common duty is to continue to work unremittingly on restructuring. For us, this is the greatest test, a test for all generations of Soviet people, both communists and nonparty people. Look with what partiality, with what a fine toothcomb everything being done in our country is being studied in the West.

Various sovietology centers have been assigned to study this. They have understood that after the January plenum things are radically changing. Substantial work is underway to speed up the country's economic and social development. It is precisely this which is primarily worrying certain circles in the West. They have started a concentrated attack on restructuring. If they opposed restructuring in general nobody would listen to them. [paragraph continues]

Seeing this, they are now seeking to show restructuring in our country is a half-measure, that it is not revolutionary enough, not effective enough. They want to sow doubt regarding the practicability of our plans.

Indeed, restructuring is provoking lively discussions. People want to look into everything and take part consciously in tackling new tasks. It is a good thing, Comrades, that people are actively discussing our affairs, the progress in restructuring, are thinking about how to speed up the advance. Everything must be looked at realistically. There will be difficulties. There may also be mistakes. But we are on the right path and will go forward firmly and resolutely. The main bulk of the people is solidly behind restructuring. Perhaps a few do not yet know what they have to do today. But tomorrow they will understand this. One must not skip stages.

One must proceed confidently and firmly along the charted route and fulfill the plans adopted by us. I think we will part at this meeting with an understanding that we all are people of one mind.

(M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by applause)

LIGACHEV, ALIYEV VISIT ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION

PM120929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the Architects' Central House"]

[Excerpts] On 8 May at the Central House of Architects Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, visited the exhibition of new plans for schools, vocational and technical colleges, and club and sports buildings organized by the USSR Gosstroy Gosgrazhdanstroy [expansion unknown] and the USSR Architects Union. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the examination of the plans wer Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosstroy; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs Yu.P. Boronov, V.A. Grigoryev, A.G. Melnikov, and Yu.A. Sklyarov; AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; V.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; and ministers, leaders of the USSR Architects Union and Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, and editors of central newspapers.

IMPEDIMENTS TO SELF-FINANCING DESCRIBED

PM121529 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 May 87 p 2

[Part II of article by P. Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "Improving the Economic Mechanism": "Economic Accountability in Action and on Paper"; first paragraph is TRUD editorial introduction]

[Text] The first part of this article published in yesterday's edition of TRUD examined why enterprises' switch to self-financing and economic accountability does not always produce the expected returns. The main reason is formalism. Frequently new words are used to camouflage old content. Flaws in the "ministry-enterprise" relationship, in the functioning of the economic mechanism, and in defining the data on which norms are based were discussed.

Now let us take a look at payments into the budget and to the ministry. At self-financing enterprises these payments come out of profit. First, payments for fixed and circulating capital are deducted from the profit. Some enterprises are exempt from these payments, the others contribute between 2-12 percent "depending on what they can manage." Those who work badly and need the money either do not contribute or contribute very little to fixed and circulating capital funds. Those who work well and have "excess" profit are asked to make higher payments. Of two enterprises with equal profitability the one which in the opinion of superior bodies does not require major resources pays more, while the enterprise which has won the superior bodies' permission to retain considerable investments pays less. This practice does not encourage good work, it "stimulates" an artificial fostering of dependence, it undermines self-financing.

Having deducted the payments for the fixed and circulating capital funds, collectives set aside part of the profit for use by the ministry. "Poor" enterprises are exempted from this payment. Furthermore, they get assistance, they are "kept" at the expense of the others. "Rich" enterprises make contributions but get nothing in return. This is another deviation from self-financing.

Next comes the way in which incentives funds are formed. Here too a semblance of self-financing is created.

This is what happens. To begin with, the ministry -- using data provided by the plant -- calculates the size of the future incentives funds, and then works out the normatives and passes them on to enterprises. The illusion is created that the funds are based on the normatives, while in reality the reverse is true. Thanks to the application of these strange methods, self-financing collectives receive the same resources for their incentives funds as non-self-financing enterprises. No matter what level of efficiency they aim at, they will be given incentives funds which will limit their gain to a small increase proceeding from the notorious "base" (last year's fund).

The profit which remains "available" after the incentives funds have been settled will be different for each collective (some will have nothing at all left, in the case of others, it will be insufficient and will have to be subsidized from the budget). It is then calculated what percentage of the estimated profit this remaining sum constitutes. And this percentage is then referred to as the "normative for deductions to be paid into the budget." Thus, the more money a collective requests and the better it "substantiates" its request, the less it will have to contribute to the budget. A good plant will be made to pay more, a bad plant will be made to pay less. [paragraph continues]

Neither will have any incentive to improve its indicators; clearly, the incentive here is to live at the expense of the state. It must be emphasized that the normative distribution of profits based on a centralized individual allocation of financial targets has been in operation for quite some time. It has won no laurels. And now the whole thing has been given a new name -- self-financing.

Is it really self-financing? Yet hopes have been evoked. People are expecting results. And if these are not produced, there will be disillusionment. People will say that self-financing was a waste of time, that it should never have been started. In reality it is not self-financing which should be blamed but, instead, the lack of it, the desecration of good ideas. It is necessary, on the contrary, to seek more resolutely more profound and more consistent forms of self-financing, plugging every "loophole" so as to prevent its erosion.

In this context the experience of enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building is interesting. Payments into the budget are implemented here in the form of taxes, depending on profitability. An important aspect is that when these taxes are fixed, no account is taken of the plant's or ministry's wishes to keep a certain amount of the profit; the only yardstick is the size of the income. And the payments are fixed in proportion to it.

Clearly it would be expedient to also place the payments to be made to local budgets and the ministries on a tax footing.

Let us continue our discussion as to what is torpedoing self-financing. Plenty of examples for this can be found. For instance, if collectives fulfill their contract commitments, they increase their material incentives funds by 15 percent. The money is taken out of reserves or, in the absence of reserves, out of payments into the budget. Is this economic accountability? In my view no additional payments should be made for the fulfillment of contracts. However, if they are to be made, they should be paid for by client enterprises and not at the expense of the budget. Otherwise the clients are being subsidized from the budget, as it were.

I would also like to dwell on such an important issue as the construction of new enterprises. They are being funded solely from the state budget. This is understandable in the case of capital-intensive projects which the country needs to resolve new, revolutionary tasks in the area of scientific and technical progress. For a number of years such enterprises do not produce enough profit and are economically viable only with help of subsidies, financial benefits, and other economic advantages "attached" to state contracts. Such contracts can be applied to both basic production activity and capital investments. Subsequently such enterprises become highly effective and start bearing rich financial "fruits."

However, most of the new projects are of the kind that start producing a return on capital investments right away. Instead of being funded from the budget, they could be funded by credits. This would force the sector ministry and the management of the enterprise under construction to abide more closely by the estimated cost, to try to avoid any unjustified increases in this cost. Thus the party guilty of miscalculations at this stage would have to answer for them, since collectives would not be willing to pay for other people's mistakes.

Another problem also deserves attention. Should we allow small enterprises to switch to self-financing? After all, their funds may not be sufficient for this. [paragraph continues]

However, it is within their capability to pay for the services of general-purpose computer centers and to set up, jointly with other enterprises, shared subsidiary facilities and repair, design, and construction services.

Self-financing also raises many other issues. It is inseparable from self-planning, self-supply, a reform of all types of prices, and the elaboration of surveys of land, forest, water, and other natural resources. After all, how can a collective work in conditions of self-financing if it has been ordered from above to produce goods which are trading at a loss, if prices are too low, if it has been given a plan without raw materials, or if it is being kept on the "starvation rations" of a supply-rationing system? If society requires a collective to produce low-profitability goods then let it be done by means of a state contract so that whatever benefits society also becomes advantageous for the collective (by means of subsidies, tax allowances, and so forth). In other words, self-financing is inseparable from the economic methods of the implementation of centralized plans. It also presupposes the imposition of sanctions to the value of damage inflicted, a new approach to commercial (company) credit, and a reconstruction of bank credit.

Restructuring of sector ministries and local soviets has to be mentioned especially. The ministries should be deprived of the power they currently have over enterprises and which they sometimes abuse. They should be made responsible for the elaboration of the sector plan from the viewpoint of the interests of society as a whole, for the distribution of state contracts among enterprises, for the generalization and dissemination of leading experience, and for the implementation of the most revolutionary measures in the area of scientific and technical progress.

It is no less important to embark, as a matter of utmost urgency, on the retraining of economic managers directly at enterprises. If, at the moment, they are in the main trying to match their actions against instructions, in the future the adoption of unorthodox solutions which alone can ensure a breakthrough to top efficiency must become the rule. The task is to mold leader-managers able to think for themselves, able to "navigate" in the fast-moving waters of socialist commodity-money relations, wherein it is essential accurately to define the vector of society's needs.

These and other cardinal transformations are called upon to ensure the revolutionary restructuring of the economic mechanism and to bring the full force of the human factor into play — the main accelerator of our society's advancement to a qualitatively new level.

PRAVDA ASSAILS UZBEK ECONOMY'S REPEATED FAILINGS

PM111001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[Article by PRAVDA correspondent V. Artemenko: "Khop, Khop, and...Forget It; on the Value of Certain Promises and Assurances"]

[Text] Uzbek SSR — There is one popular word that prospers, thrives, and triumphs in Uzbekistan. It is irreplaceable and magical. You hear it at every turn — on the train and at the ministry collegium, in the line and at the party meeting. It is used without fail by people when they say goodbye, when they meet, and in telephone conversations. And of course it is used to end all business discussions. "Khop!" (fine, alright) — people say in conversation to each other, exchanging mutual promises. [paragraph continues]

And if a person makes a reply at any responsible session, giving assurances to high-ranking leaders, he will say without fail and more than once: "khop, bazharamiz!" (we will carry this out, it will be done).

The word is unfamiliar to a person finding himself in the republic for the first time. However, it is said here with such assurance, so frequently, and so persistently, that willy-nilly you begin to believe that it has some sort of magical power. Last summer I happened to visit many of Uzbekistan's oblasts on the eve of the cotton harvest. The year had been difficult — large areas had had to be resown, there had been a water shortage, and — most important — they had once again not escaped mismanagement. It was already clear before the harvest that the republic would fail to meet the plan. But at all the conferences which were being held in abundance, vows of "khop, bazharamiz!" could be heard loudly.

Another vow was also made at these well-attended gatherings: This fall schoolchildren and students will not be taken away from their studies. Experienced people whispered in my ear: "Don't believe them: Such promises have been given for decades, but they are never carried out." However, I wanted to believe it. How could one doubt it if such assurances were being firmly put forward by senior party workers and leaders of the republic's agro-industrial committee? But the fall arrived and all the fine-sounding promises burst like soap bubbles: they failed to connect talk and action, decision and execution. The republic was more than 700,000 metric tonnes of raw cotton short of the plan, and 650,000 schoolchildren were enlisted in the fields. Tens of thousands of students and technical college pupils worked for more than a month.

How was this? After all, those words which promise so much were spoken at the very highest level! If you speak to authoritative people and analyze the situation, you come to the conclusion that many of Uzbekistan's senior workers have become somewhat expert at justifying any omissions with "objective" reasons. And at promising, promising.... Even when it is patently clear that the promises will not be fulfilled.

Several good initiatives have emerged in the republic recently. Only the trouble is that people here have been unable as yet to ensure proper consistency and persistence in their dissemination. They have not yet learned to bring many planned measures to fruition. For instance, it was decided to support the Leningraders' initiative on switching to a multishift system of work. Lots of conferences and seminars were held and there were fine-sounding assurances and promises. And what was the result? The shift index showed an insignificant increase, while in Kashka-Darya and Navoi Oblasts it even decreased. Throughout the republic as a whole, only one-fourth of enterprises subject to the switch are operating on the two-or three-shift system.. Only 13,000 extra people are involved or scarcely more than 40 people per labor collective. However, hundreds of thousands of people in the republic are out of work for no good reason. Again, promising assurances are given that a large army of the able-bodied population will be arriving at the enterprises.

Here is another loud assertion. Promises were heard everywhere that various forms of contract and financial autonomy will be introduced into agriculture! Now and again impressive figures are cited on paper. But in real life there is confusion, a violation of the serious business. For example, on farms in Khivinskiy Rayon the family contract introduced in the last 2 years has virtually disintegrated. On the Engels Kolkhoz only 23 of the 335 families remain which embraced this form of labor organization. Idle talk and a formal approach to this matter have produced their own results — according to preliminary estimates the profits of kolkhozes and sovkhozes decreased by more than R200 million compared with 1985 and the number of farms running at a loss increased.

You often hear it said: "Communists are answerable for everything." Indeed, it should be so. Let us recall Lenin: Party business must be conducted by all its members with equal rights and without any exception. In the past 6 months the first secretaries of Bukhara and Zhizak Party Obkoms -- I. Dzhabbarov and I. Umarov -- have appeared before the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on more than one occasion. They have been soundly "chewed out" for serious omissions in work. Well, and did these senior party workers start to think? Absolutely not! They looked at the bureau members with dignity and assured them confidently: "Khop, bazharamiz!"

A recent Central Committee Bureau session once again examined shortcomings in the work of Bukhara Obkom. And again -- for the umpteenth time! -- abundant exclamations poured from the lips of its leaders: "We will rectify, eliminate, improve!" Oh, how deeply ingrained this syndrome of pretentious declaration instead of action has become in many of the republic's communists. I would even say there is a kind of competition -- for the person who can make the finest assurances. Many people make promises even when there is no need for it. So, for example, former party obkom Secretary Ya. Sultanov and oblast Agro-Industrial Committee Chairman B. Nurullayev brought ruin, as they say, to Navoi Oblast's agriculture. They were summoned to the Central Committee Bureau and told bluntly: "You are relieved of your posts because of the breakdown of the sector." But Ya. Sultanov climbed onto the platform and made a bright and promising speech: This is nothing terrible, he said; we have enough resources and skills to set the sector on the broad highway. Despite his absolute helplessness, he was still hoping and promising. Simply, he was used to employing such subterfuges.

Many people are accustomed to them. People argue like this: If the leadership lies shamelessly, why should we not use the same trump card. So, for instance, party member S. Abduraimov, electric welder at the Andizhan Experimental Mechanical Repair Plant,...landed in the sobering-up station. At the meeting which discussed his case, he vowed without thinking for very long: "I'm through with boozing." People believed him. But Abduraimov soon ran into the militia again in a drunken state. And again he rushed headlong into assurances. And machine operator T. Sultanov form Kalininskiy Rayon's Kuybyshev Kolkhoz -- a party member too -- asked to be entrusted with work of his own. He was allocated land to grow vegetables. Sultanov promised to move mountains. But in the summer he abandoned all his concerns and by the fall had broken his commitments. But again he begged to be trusted and made grand plans.

The microbes of overconfidence have infected many whole party organizations, and this is particularly dangerous. A collective "principle" has become established: "We will make promises, and then something will turn up." For example, at every meeting in the party organization of Izbaskanskiy Rayon's Lenin Kolkhoz, the communists -- following party committee secretary D. Khasanov -- make reassuring speeches and adopt increased commitments. The years pass and the farm is still not emerging from its failures -- since 1979 the kolkhoz has failed to fulfill the raw cotton procurement plan.

What is the nature of these ill-considered and irresponsible assurances? Under the previous leadership in Uzbekistan universal subservience, empty talk, and submissiveness had taken root. Many communists were afraid of making objections to the leadership, discussing things with them, or trying to argue their own case. It was easier to agree and make promises. And people adapted to this: they gained trust through flattery and ingratiation. The top leaders liked quiet and obsequious people and held them in esteem.

Those times are past. But many of the republic's workers and communists still expect to be able to ride the old horse and carry along their dilapidated baggage. The new purifying winds have by no means penetrated all offices. [paragraph continues]

The habit of getting away with fine-sounding words is tenacious, very tenacious. It could even succeed?

Commissioned by the republic's Communist Party Central Committee, Uzbekistan's Popular Science and Documentary Movie Studio made a movie about why stockraising is lagging. Several places afflicted by mismanagement were recorded on film. The cameras rolled at Central Committee Bureau session and in the oblasts. The culprits promised to rectify matters. But the authors of the sad tale warned the laggards. In a year's time we will return to these same places. They did return, and they made another movie entitled "Information for Reflection. The situation was virtually unchanged.

The second movie was again shown at a Central Committee Bureau session and in the oblasts and rayons. And once more the culprits beat their breasts and gave assurances.

At a recent Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum, First Secretary I. Usmankhodzhayev noted: "The production potential created in the republic is not being utilized satisfactorily, and there is still no real accountability on this score in many party committees."

The diagnosis is correct. Many collectives correctly determine the tasks and the ways of tackling them, outline lots of organizational and other measures, but...are unsuccessful. Why? Because those who carry out the tasks have an irresponsible attitude.

As an example I would just mention the fate of T. Khidirov, chief of Tashkent Gorispolkom Administration for Movie Theater Provision. In the last 3 years he has been "carpeted" many times for failures in work. Three times the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Cinematography Collegium pronounced the administration's activity unsatisfactory. In addition, T. Khidirov himself was reprimanded another three times. He has a whole bunch of serious shortcomings to his name: violations of financial discipline, formalism and lack of discipline, and failings in the work of movie theaters. Finally, the republic people's control committee imposed a monetary fine on Khidirov to recover unauthorized expenditure. But there was still life in him! He even came unscathed out of a recent republic Supreme Soviet Presidium session, which discussed the unsatisfactory work of the Uzbek State Committee for Cinematography. Every time he comes under criticism, Turgun Umarovich bows his head low, submissively puts his shaking right hand to his heart, and ingratiatingly and flatteringly utters the magic phrase: "Khop, bazharamiz!"

In collectives there is a lot of talk about exactingness in general and less about specific exactingness toward each other. Finally, about the exactingness of a party member toward himself. I have been acquainted with the work of Samarkand Oblast's Sovetabadskiy Raykom. As a rule, in the expositionary part of its resolutions it gives a horrifying picture on any particular question. And suddenly comes the now-hackneyed appraisal: "The work of the party organization (or collective, or communist) is not deemed to be fully in line with the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress." It is not just a matter of punishment, of course. But the raykom is certainly too liberal in its approach to the appraisal of many party organizations and communists' work. To put it simply, there is a buildup of assurances. Thus, the raykom bureau examined the unsatisfactory economic activity of the leaders of the "40 let Uzbekskoy SSR" Sovkhoz three times in a short period. Scandalous instances of mismanagement and poor organization were cited, but the situation did not improve. And none of the leaders was punished. [paragraph continues]

They were taken at their word. Surprising as it may seem, the sovkhoz party committee secretary -- M. Nuritdinova -- is a member of the raykom bureau, and she did not receive so much as a reproach.

Last year around 750 leading personnel in the republic were replaced. It may be said: Is this not in fact evidence of an increase in exactingness? But you do not get far by the method of trial and error. People are still frequently chosen for office in haste -- they are judged by their words, not by their actions. Thus, T. Rakhmatullayev worked only 3 months as second secretary of Yangiabad Gorkom. B. Nurullayev, first deputy chairman of Navoi Oblispolkom, and I. Bakhramov, first secretary of Peshkunskiy raykom, hardly lasted any longer.

Cadres must be educated too. Education in the sense of constant improvement by everybody is necessary. Recently, members of the republic's communist Party Central Committee Bureau, section chiefs, and deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers held interviews with the leaders of laggard cities, rayons, enterprises, organizations, and farms. And several of these had built up -- last year leading sectors failed to cope with the plans in 120 rayons and cities. One in three enterprises failed to meet delivery targets. Around 60 percent of farms permitted a lage in the fulfillment of the target for raw cotton procurements. Some 570 construction and around 200 transport organizations failed to cope with the annual program. The results of discussion showed that, in addition to other reasons for the failures and shortcomings, one of the main factors is that restructuring is essentially being replaced by appeals and promises.

Training leaders by such means as regular interviews would seem likely to help them increase their exactingness toward themselves and develop a sense of responsibility. Especially if such meetings at the Central Committee are followed by specific help and monitoring. There are already reassuring examples. The day after a discussion at the Central Committee, Central Committee Party Control Commission personnel conducted an investigation into shortcomings revealed at the Tashkent No. 1 Footwear Factory. The secretaries of the gorkom and Frunzenskiy Raykom and the deputy minister of light industry also took part in it. Ways of restructuring the enterprise were determined. The footwear workers felt: This time we will not get away with empty promises.

In no way do I wish to cast a shadow over the good things that are happening every day in the republic. Indisputably, in the last 3 years the thousands of communists and the huge army of workers have been working much more energetically than before. There are already some achievements. Last year the increase in industrial production volume amounted to almost 6 percent, which is higher than the plan targets. Losses in the republic's economy decreased by R90 million. Purchases of livestock products increased. For 2 years in succession Namangan Oblast -- as promised -- has fulfilled the plans for cotton purchases and has managed its harvest without using students and schoolchildren. I could name hundreds of places where good things are being done and name thousands of leaders and ordinary workers whose words and actions are always inseparable. But the successes would be far more significant if party committees stepped up their influence on the life of all links of party organizations and labor collectives and improved performance monitoring and verification.

Local wits interpret the word "khop" like this: "Fine, I will let you down without fail." You may well laugh, but the phrase does indeed still largely reflect a bitter reality.

At a big conference recently, senior republic workers once again announced at the tops of their voices: This year we will harvest the cotton without help, and in the fall the school classrooms and the student auditoria will not be emptied. No applause followed these words, which promise so much. I listened to the assurances, looked round the hall, and saw that people had absolutely no reaction to the speakers' promises. Some were dozing and some were reading the paper. They were used to empty declarations.

Is it really going to happen this time too -- "Khop, Khop" and...forget it? How much longer?

CSA REPORTS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS

LD132237 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] In April the volume of industrial production in the Soviet Union increased by 3.6 percent as compared with the same period of last year, which is more than was planned. This has been reported by the Central Board of Statistics. Steps are being taken in industry to improve the organization of labor and production, in order to overcome the slowdown permitted at the beginning of the year due to economic miscalculations, and for preparedness for the winter [as heard]. The chemical, building materials, iron, and steel industries and others are stepping up the speed of production.

MEDIA COVERS 7-8 MAY AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD090659 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 7-8 May. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

7 May

Water has reached the Surkhinskoye Plateau of the Karakums along the irrigation canal from Mogilev, thus irrigating 3,000 hectares of land. Cotton and feed crops now will be grown here. (0400)

Altay Kray has been sowing. The belated spring has made substantial amendments to the plans of the kray's crop farmers. At many farms they were forced to start sowing pulse and feed crops, sugar beets and spring wheat simultaneously. On the spring field, which exceeds 5 million hectares, fertilizing, harrowing, soil preparation, and sowing will be carried out in an integrated way and quickly so that all land husbandry operations follow each other with a minimum time gap. To this end, all equipment has been put together in large mechanized complexes. The tour-of-duty method and team contracting have become widespread. This year, 2.76 million hectares has been set aside for Altay Kray's main grain crop: spring wheat. The greater part of these areas will be sown to strong and hard varieties. (0800)

Sowing of early potatoes has begun in Moscow Oblast, of early grain crops in Vladimir Oblast, of rice in Uzbekistan and the southern Ukraine, and of corn in North Ossetia and the central Ukraine. In a number of farms, more land is being allocated to corn. The increase in acreage is, by and large, implemented through sowing it to the fields where winter crops had failed to come up. (1100)

8 May

Spring crops now occupy over 30 million hectares throughout the country. The greater part of this area is in the northern Caucasus, the Ukraine, and Central Asia. (0000)

Feed corn has begun to be sown on 150,000 hectares and will all be cultivated intensively in Donetsk Oblast. (0104)

Spring crops are to be sown in Saratov Oblast on more than 4.5 million hectares, comprising barley, perennial grasses, and rape seed. (0104)

Procurement of milk has increased since the beginning of this year in Belorussia in comparison with the corresponding period last year, and has risen greatly in Tula and Kirov Oblasts. In general, the increment in marketing of milk throughout the country was seven percent and the increment in marketing of meat was eleven percent. (0300)

To date, cotton has been sown on almost 148,000 hectares in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Most of the cotton is of particularly valuable, fine-fiber varieties. (0400)

Alma-Ata Oblast farms have begun reaping winter rye, rape, and other annual grasses. The comprehensive protein fodders program worked out here is aimed at improving the quality of fodder. Evaluation of the work done by fodder procurement workers will be based on the level of quality of hay and haylage. (0600)

To date, most of the rayons of the Chuvash non-Chernozem Zone have joined in the sowing campaign. After the long drawn-out spring, the sharp rise in temperature has brought together the sowing times of many crops at once. (0600)

Machine operators in Omsk are vigorously carrying out moisture retention on the fields. The grain growers have to make up the time lost during the long drawn-out and cool spring. (0600)

Kurgan Oblast farmers have started field work in unprecedently difficult weather conditions. Last year's rain autumn and the belated spring have forced them to carry out dessication of the soil. This unusual agricultural practice requires unplowed parcels. There are over 500,000 hectares of land that have not been tilled since the autumn. The sowing complexes are being geared to round-the-clock work. Additional staff have been assigned for the prompt delivery of seed and mineral fertilizers. (0600)

Farmers in Taldy-Kurgan Oblast have completed the sowing of sugar beets, from which one-half of Kazakhstan's sugar is produced. About one-fifth fewer sugar beets were planted than last year. This was necessary since beets had been planted on the same land for many years, leading to soil exhaustion and lower yields. Crop rotation will be introduced now and beets will be resown only after 7 years. (1100)

MOSCOW TV REPORTS CSA SPRING SOWING STATISTICS

LD132153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 May 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Spring crops were sown during the last week on more than 17 million hectares of fields in the country. Altogether they take up more than 43.5 million hectares. The pace of sowing is increasing, says the regular report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration received by the editorial office today. However, it is still far from the pace at the same time last year. The statistics present still more figures. Cereals and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been placed on the area exceeding 22.5 million hectares, cotton on 3.4 million hectares, and sugar beets on more than 2.5 million hectares of fields. Potatoes were planted on 800,000 hectares.

COSMOS-1844, COSMOS-1845 LAUNCHES REPORTED

LD131333 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 13 May 87

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- The Cosmos-1844 and Cosmos-1845 artificial satellites of the earth were launched in the USSR today. They carry scientific equipment for continuing studies of outer space.

The orbit of Cosmos-1844 has the following parameters: Initial period of revolution - 102 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth - 879 kilometres, minimum distance from the surface of the earth - 861 kilometres, inclination of orbit - 71 degrees.

The orbit of Cosmos-1845 has the following parameters: Initial period of revolution - 90.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth - 400 kilometres, minimum distance from the surface of the earth - 217 kilometres, inclination of orbit - 70 degrees.

The equipment on board the satellites is functioning normally.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON VICTORY DAY JUBILEE

War Dead Honored

PM121451 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 May 87 First Edition p 1

["Correspondent" report: "Forever in the People's Memory"]

[Text] The Eternal Flame was buring above the tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall. The flame of memory, glory, and immortality. A spring breeze lightly touched the colors of the units and formations which are renowned for their part in the battles for our socialist homeland's honor and independence. They were carried by soldiers from the Moscow Garrison.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Aviation A.N. Yefimov, USSR deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General V.M. Shabanov, USSR deputy defense minister; Army General D.T. Yazov, USSR deputy defense minister; and prominent military commanders came to the tomb of the Unknown Soldier to pay tribute to the blessed memory of those who did not return from the war.

A wreath was laid to the strains of the funeral march. The scarlet ribbon carried the words: "To the Unknown Soldier from members of the USSR Armed Forces. 9 May 1987."

The Soviet Union's national anthem was solemnly played. Playing military tribute to those who fell in battle, subunits of the Moscow Garrison passed the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in lockstep.

General Govorov Interviewed

PM121513 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 87 p 1

[Interview with Army General Vladimir Leonidovich Govorov, chief of the USSR Civil Defense, USSR deputy defense minister, and Hero of the Soviet Union, by I. Morozov under the heading "Never To Be Forgotten"]

[Text] [Morozov] Comrade General! Today the Soviet people are celebrating their day of victory over fascist Germany -- a bright day which everyone remembers. But far from everyone has learned their lesson from the tragedy of World War II....

[Govorov] You are right, unfortunately. Many political and military figures in the West probably simply have no wish to perceive the positive changes taking place in the world. [paragraph continues]

But what is surprising is this: Surely it is paradoxical that many of those who quite recently held responsible positions in the military departments of Western states and urged a buildup of the arms race have suddenly become champions of disarmament now they have replaced their military uniform with civilian clothes. In any case, in my opinion, this merely emphasizes the fact that there is no alternative to the elimination of nuclear arms....

[Morozov] We lost more than 20 million of our people in the last war. One would think that we would never forget what fascism means. Nevertheless, there are well known cases where some young people are found to be collecting... fascist symbols. And although these cases, let me make it clear once again, are exceptional, they are bound to disturb everyone who is not indifferent to the future of our young people.

[Govorov] I know. I have read and heard about it.... I have no intention of moralizing on this subject. But as a military man, I will tell you about a certain episode.

During the war one of our reconnaissance groups reached the outskirts of a Czech village where some fascists had taken up position. Suddenly they heard a child's cry from a house on the other side of a garden full of flowers. Not even a cry really, but a heart-rendering scream. Babies screaming. Two members of the group rushed to the windows of the house. A really terrible sight met their eyes. Two babies... were hanging upside down above a small bed. Our men were only young, they did not have a great deal of experience of the war, and suddenly they were faced with this kind of situation. Well, to cut a long story short, they rushed into the house and one of them cut through the rope with a knife. Suddenly -- an explosion. The small house was destroyed.... And when the smoke cleared, three unharmed SS officers climbed out of the cellar, coolly explaining that two antitank mines had been attached to the rope. The Russians are humanists, they said, they rush to save children.... That is fascism.

...But what I also want to say in this respect is that we ourselves are to blame for the fact that the episodes you speak of take place.

Take the cinema, for example. Look at our films about the war, the adventure films in particular, which young people usually watch most of all. In these films the fascists are depicted as sleek, well groomed, intelligent, brave people, which is simply dumbfounding. Please understand me correctly. I am against the deliberate misrepresentation of the enemy, but I also do not agree with his being made to look smart. Believe me, we have seen them look quite different. After the Battle of Stalingrad there could be no talk of them appearing "well groomed." In recent years perhaps only the director E. Klimov has portrayed the German military as it really was.

[Morozov] In letters from young readers we sometimes come across the question: We spend millions on civil defense -- why? And we ourselves are now saying: There can be no survivors in a nuclear war. So what is the point of all this?

[Govorov] A reasonable question, and it does not suit a military man to evade a direct answer. But I would put it slightly differently: It is not a question of survival being impossible, rather it is victory that is impossible.

A modern war using nuclear weapons would, of course, be a great misfortune for civilization. Nevertheless, it is important to understand that if the population is prepared for action in wartime conditions, this will without doubt considerably reduce the number of human lives lost. We are not alone in this belief, incidentally, -- the West is of the same opinion. It is a fact. Moreover, today we must also be concerned with another matter. Just think: Scientific and technical progress has fantastically increased the potential for producing goods for civil purposes. But, unfortunately, the scale on which people are affected by the consequences of production accidents and catastrophes has increased as a result. The Indian city of Bhopal, our Chernobyl.... The bitter experience of these accidents and also of natural disasters shows the need to further improve civil defense.

[Morozov] Until recently we hushed up many problems and sometimes simply wasted time.... This included such problems as relations contrary to regulations in the army: "cronyism" and suchlike....

[Govorov] I can say to you in all earnestness that the Armed Forces have approved and are currently implementing a purposeful, comprehensive program to unconditionally -- I stress, unconditionally! -- eradicate this kind of phenomenon.

[Morozov] This newspaper will be read by young people on this great day for the Soviet people. What would you like to wish them right now?

[Govorov] To be worthy of the memory of their grandfathers and other loved ones who died or survived, and the memory of Komsomol members in those difficult, glorious, heroic war years. Believe me, they were and are real people. What else?.... If you are talking to me as the chief of the country's Civil Defense, I will say this: I sincerely wish that neither the present younger generation nor any future generation will ever have reason to use this defense! And I would generally like to wish you happiness, young friends, -- and this mainly means peace....